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April 14, 1958

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 16 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 14, 1958

FMC CHEMICAL EXECUTIVES MOVE UP: William N. Williams (left) and Jackson V. Vernon (right), appointed members of its chemical divisions executive committee by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Williams will have functional responsibility for engineering and manufacturing in FMC's chemical divisions, while Mr. Vernon will be in charge of marketing and distribution. Raymond F. Moran has succeeded Mr. Williams as manager of Westvaco Mineral Products Division, while Stuart H. Baer has replaced Mr. Vernon as manager of the firm's Niagara Chemical Division.

Titanium Market Slump Forces Stauffer to Stop Producing Sponge

The rapidly deteriorating market situation in titanium has forced Stauffer Chemical Company to suspend production of sponge metal. Authority for this disquieting news is Hans Stauffer, president of the New York chemical firm, who confided to the New York Society of Security Analysts last week that two of its pilot plants have been shut down. Previously they had been producing small quantities of sponge via a process developed by Stauffer's own research. While the company makes titanium tetrachloride, a source of the sponge, it has not turned out the metal on a commercial scale.

STAUFFER VICE-PRESIDENT: Archie E. Albright, formerly assistant to the president of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, who has been elected a vice-president of the concern.

Among other disclosures made by Mr. Stauffer to the New York analysts were that:

Mr. Stauffer's Other Disclosures

- Stauffer's research this year is stressing the development of metal chlorides.
- The company has a fluorine project going in the rocket fuels field.
- The firm's sales during the first quarter were some 3 to 4 percent below the total for the first three months of 1957.

The company's work on metal chlorides, Mr. Stauffer said, might result in cutting production costs for such metals as tantalum and columbium. These metals are currently being tested in a number of high temperature alloys for use in missiles and aircraft.

The fluorine project, he went on, is aimed at the development of an efficient oxidizer in liquid and solid rocket fuels.

A dip of 3 to 4 percent in the firm's sales would mean that during January-March of this year they totaled around $35.6 million. In the first quarter of 1957, Stauffer's sales topped $37 million.

Mr. Stauffer said he is convinced that his company's sales and earnings in 1958 will not come up to last year's levels. He indicated that he does not look for any recovery in the nation's economy during the balance of this year.

Hercules, Cabot See Fruits of Joint Effort

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, have combined forces in a project that presages the early commercial availability of a new polyethylene-carbon black plastic composition with greatly improved properties.

The two companies say that they have undertaken a joint development program on the chemical cross-linking of polyethylene and carbon black compounds.

The results to date indicate the cross-linking procedure will provide industry with a new economical, efficient material for insulating and jacketing wire and cable, forming pipes and tubes, and for compression and transfer molded products.

Now, for the first time, compounds highly loaded with low-cost carbon black

—*Continued on page 71*

Cabot Makes Silicon Dioxide At New Unit in Tuscola, Ill.

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has put the first American-made "Cab-O-Sil" into production. The chemicals division of Cabot Carbon Company, a subsidiary, recently completed a plant at Tuscola, Ill., for the production of silicon dioxide and eventually other metallic oxides. The unit can produce 5 million pounds of silicon dioxide annually.

In 1950, Cabot completed a cross-licensing arrangement with Degussa of Germany, in which Cabot obtained the rights to sell and produce the fine silica pigment which the Germans called "Aerosil."

Coaltar Color Picture Murky: Curtis Bill Drags, HEW Stalls, Orange Men Put on Squeeze

The coaltar color picture appears to be anything but bright and rosy in official Washington at the moment. In fact, the whole thing has a murky look about it. Here, through the mist, is the way it appears: Nobody seems to be doing much about the Curtis bill (HR 8945) which would set tolerances on coaltar colors; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare can't make up its mind where it wants to stand on the Curtis legislation, and the Florida orange growers are putting on a squeeze to guarantee that they will be able to color their oranges, no matter which way the Supreme Court of the United States rules on the Citrus Fruit Exchange case.

And, as an added attraction, the Food and Drug Administration hasn't been able to wind up its hearings in the matter of a new definition of coaltar colors. It will resume its public airing of the problem May 5.

Curtis Bill Would Set Tolerances

The Curtis bill is a bill drawn up by the color manufacturers and introduced in the house shortly before the close of the first session of congress last July. It amends the food, drug and cosmetic act to permit the setting of tolerances on coaltar colors. The tolerances would provide safety limits for colors which can be consumed in reasonable amounts without harm.

Due to the pressure of other work before the house interstate commerce committee, no action has been taken on the bill other than to refer it to the health and science subcommittee and to HEW for report.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri has been urging subcommittee chairman John Bell Williams of Mississippi to hold some hearings on the measure, but no date as yet has been set.

Meanwhile, in anticipation of congressional hearings sometime in the future,

—*Continued on page 60*

ARIZONA CHEMICAL PRESIDENT: J. H. Ruskin, former general manager of American Cyanamid Company's fine chemicals division, who has been elected president and director of Arizona Chemical Company, New York, a firm jointly owned by Cyanamid and International Paper Company.

Freeport Sulphur Gets Loan For a Cuban Nickel Project

Six major steel and automobile manufacturers—all substantial users of nickel—have loaned Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, some $25,250,000 toward financing Freeport's nickel and cobalt mining project at Moa Bay, Cuba.

Though Freeport would not identify any of the contributing concerns, McLouth Steel Corporation, Detroit, Mich., disclosed in its annual report that it was participating in the arrangement.

The facilities under construction at Moa Bay are estimated to require a total capital investment of $119 million; production is slated to commence in 1959. The project is scheduled to have a capacity of 50 million pounds of nickel and 4,400,000 pounds of cobalt a year.

The contract which the six concerns signed commits them to buy "substantial amounts of nickel under certain conditions and under which they have the right to purchase additional amounts." Also involved is a commitment by the government to buy substantial quantities of both nickel and cobalt.

Crotonic Acid Work Successful at Eastman

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., has been successful in its crotonic acid project. The firm, a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has just completed a one-year process improvement project involving the oxidation of crotonaldehyde to crotonic acid.

While the oxidation of crotonaldehyde is simple enough on paper, some serious problems arise in commercial production. Principal among these is in controlling the reaction so that oxidation takes place only at the aldehyde grouping, according to Eastman Chemical.

In common with all unsaturated aldehydes, the oxidation of crotonaldehyde also occurs readily at the double bond forming such unwanted by-products as acetaldehyde. It is this problem that Eastman's year-long project has apparently solved.

Eastman expects crotonic acid to be of considerable interest to the manufacturers of alkyd resins. The improved process of manufacture will permit the offering of crotonic acid on a commercial scale at a price structure attractive to this industry. An introductory price of 36 cents per pound has been established.

Dow Chemical Buys Polyethylene Supplier

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has bought Extruders, Inc., of Hawthorne, Calif. Under the terms of the transaction, which involved the purchase of Extruders' common stock by Dow, Extruders becomes a subsidiary of the Midland firm.

Extruders will continue to operate under the same management. The west coast firm, a supplier of polyethylene film to markets in its own area, was founded in 1948.

Chemical Imports in Jan. Slipped Nearly to '57 Level

United States imports of chemicals and related products slipped off in January from the December level. The slip brought them almost to the level of imports a year ago, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Census.

January imports were valued at $22.4 million, the bureau stated, a decline of $3.7 million from the December total of $26.1 million and about equal to the $22 million of imports in January, 1957.

The drop in chemical imports was in keeping with the pattern of imports generally during January, which declined in value to $1,095.3 million from the near record total of $1,141.1 million reported in December.

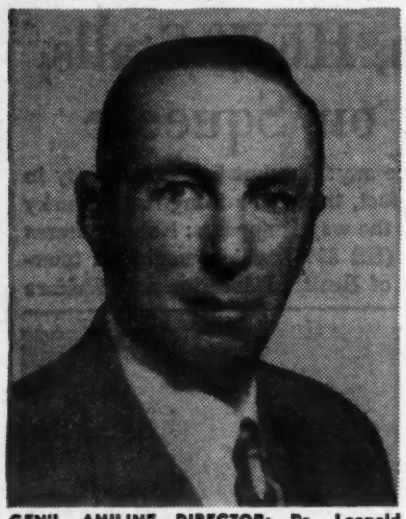
During January, 1957, total imports were $1,114.8 million. The bureau said that the decline in general imports resulted from declines in seven of the eleven major groups of commodities.

The four groups which recorded increases were non-metallic minerals, textiles fibers and manufacturers, machinery and vehicles, and the miscellaneous group.

Imports of non-metallic minerals went up from $176.7 million to $190.2 million as the result of increases in imports of crude petroleum, gasoline and residual fuel oil. One of the heaviest declines occurred in imports of vegetable food products and beverages which fell from $262.8 million to $238.4 million.

Helium Rights Gained by Gov't In Pact With Natural Gas Firm

Looking to an expansion in the government's production of helium, the Department of the Interior last week signed a long term contract with the Colorado Interstate Gas Company, Colorado Springs, Col. The pact gives the Bureau of Mines exclusive rights to extract helium from natural gas produced by the company in the Keyes Field, Cimarron County, Okla. Although the bureau does not now have a plant for processing the Keyes gas, the accord gives the government sole rights to process the gas if and when such a facility is built. After removal of the helium, the gas would be returned to the company for regular commercial distribution.



GEN'L ANILINE DIRECTOR: Dr. Leopold Eckler, vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and general manager of its Ansco Division, who has been elected a member of the GAF board of directors.

Expansion of the government's helium production activities has been under consideration by Interior and the Office of Defense Mobilization for a number of months.

Government Still Undecided

Up to the present time, however, no decision has been reached on the size of the installation or whether steps should be taken to encourage private industry to get into this production area.

In commenting on the contract, Secretary Fred A. Seaton stated that one of its primary advantages is the limitation it places on production from the field for commercial purposes. He said that this is a "constructive step" in the program of conservation of helium.

Signing of the Keyes Field contract paves the way for use of a large supply of helium now being lost, the secretary added. Natural gas in the Keyes Field, now going direct to fuel markets, contains about 2 percent helium. Both this content and the size of the reserve are considered "above average" among helium bearing gasses in the nation.

The contract is to be effective for the producing life of the Keyes Field.

Demand for helium in the United States has jumped from about 40 million cubic feet a year shortly after World War II to nearly 365 million cubic feet today, Bureau of Mines officials said.

Expanding uses have caused a five-fold

—Continued on page 45

Borden Acquires Marcelle Cosmetics

Borden Company, New York, has acquired Marcelle Cosmetics, Inc., producer of the "Marcelle" line of hypoallergenic cosmetics, and "Dermabase," a topical ointment base for skin irritations.

The company will be integrated with the Borden pharmaceutical division, formerly known as Borden's prescription products division.

The acquisition includes Marcelle's two-story manufacturing plant in Chicago. Philip Blazer, former president of Marcelle, will serve as a consultant to Borden.

Hypoallergenic cosmetics are generally prescribed for women allergic to one or more of the ingredients often found in

—Continued on page 70

Eagle-Picher Building Plant

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has started construction of a $2 million diatomaceous earth plant at Lovelock, Nev. The plant, slated for completion in August, will have a capacity of 36,000 tons a year. Output will be natural and calcined filter aids. The plant is located about twenty-five miles from Eagle-Picher's open-pit mine.

Corn Starch's Derivatives Seen Developing in Future

Technological changes in the corn crop of the future will lead to an array of corn starch derivatives capable of replacing innumerable materials in industrial applications. This was the prediction made by Robert G. Ruark, technical vice-president of Corn Products Refining company, New York, before the American Association of Cereal Chemists last week.

Increased use of waxy maize was envisioned by Mr. Ruark. He also foresaw an important role in the future for high amylose corn. This latter can provide a product that will replace cellulose economically, he said.

The adoption of enzymatic technics was mentioned by Mr. Ruark as becoming increasingly more important to the wet milling industry. He said that the industry is naturally adapted to enzyme processes, and while use of them is still in its infancy, the future will bring many further applications of zymology to practical adaption.

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Mustard Seed, Oleo Oil, Tangerine Oil Advanced. Ginger Oleoresin, Mace, Pepper, Platinum Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Cassia, Korintje "A," 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
"B," ½c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, expeller, $1 per ton (p. 64).
Extracted, $2 per ton.
Mustard seed, Danish, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb. (p. 64).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Tangerine oil, Floridian, 35c. per lb. (p. 58).

Prices Reduced

Anise seed, Spanish, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Clove, Madagascar, 1½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Copra, $1 per ton (p. 64).
Corn oil, foots, 95% acid, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Ginger, Cochin, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Ginger, oleoresin, from Jamaican root, 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
Hexane, 1c. per gal. (p. 48).
Linseed oil acid, 2/5c. per lb. (p. 64).
Linseed oil, 2/5c. per lb. (p. 64).
Mace, Siauw No. 1 whole, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Siauw No. 1 siftings, 3c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 2c. per lb. (p. 58).
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Sarawak black, ½c. per lb.
Platinum, $1 per oz. (p. 43).
Soybean oil, foots, 95% acid, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 43).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

April 11, 1958	April 4, 1958	April 12, 1957
110.01	109.98	110.85

Lithium Use Grows in Greases

Lithium's use as a thickening agent in lubricating greases continues to grow. Further, its growth pattern is expected to continue about the same for the next three to five years. This is what the American Lithium Institute finds in its most recent survey. The institute checked with United States and Canadian grease producers and raw material suppliers to the industry, and its survey covers a wide range of market data, including trends in the use of other raw materials, consumption and new developments.

The institute's report is said to be among the last it will make before closing its doors. Earlier, projected closing of the institute was announced "upon completion of two research projects and a monograph on lithium." (OPD, 2/3/58.)

Of the grease producers participating in the survey, 66⅔ percent stated that they produced more lithium-based greases in 1957 than in 1956.

What's more, they expect to increase lithium's use another 5 to 10 percent in 1958. Lithium also was indicated as the most popular base for multi-purpose greases.

The institute didn't overlook other raw materials in its survey. Silica gels, bentonites and amines all were mentioned as grease bases expected to enjoy growth along with lithium.

Some 39 percent of the participating firms reported that they are producing

—Continued on page 53

Metal & Thermit Control Retained by Management

The proxy fight for control of Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, was won hands down by management, according to a report late Friday afternoon. The previous majority on the board of directors, controlled by management at eight to four, was upped by one. The addition to the board was Garfield L. Miller, jr., a Buffalo, N. Y., broker.

Election of officers will be held today. A management slate at present headed by H. E. Martin, president, is expected to be returned to office.

DEGEN & CO. V. P.: Robert A. Pollock, former vice-president of Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., who has been elected vice-president in charge of production and development by George Degen & Co., New York.

Merchants Elects President

James K. Watkins, jr., has been appointed president of Merchants Chemical Company, New York, succeeding Lemuel Skidmore, who now becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Watkins joined Merchants in 1947, became treasurer in the following year and vice-president in 1951.

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LEVER SALES MANAGER: Charles H. Bronson, appointed sales manager of the industrial chemical products sales department in its industrial division by Lever Brothers Company, New York.

Aluminum Gaining In Chemicals Market

The chemical industry is becoming an increasingly attractive market for aluminum producers, according to Reynolds Metals Company. In fact, says the Louisville, Ky., concern, sales of the light metal to the chemical and petroleum industries should more than triple within the next two years.

William B. Moore, the firm's market manager for chemicals and petroleum, predicts that these two fields will use some 191 million pounds of aluminum in 1960. Sales of the metal in these two markets last year amounted to 61.9 million pounds.

An analysis of the 1957 figure reveals that 50.5 million pounds of aluminum were sold to the chemical and petroleum processing industries, while the balance (11.4 million pounds) was accounted for by oil drilling and production.

In 1960, Mr. Moore thinks, some 97 million pounds of aluminum will be bought by chemical and petroleum processing firms. Here is his breakdown of the sales total:

	Million Pounds
Chemical drums	5
Tanks and vessels	45
Process pipe	15
Heat exchangers	5
Jacketing	20
Structurals	7
Total	97

Oil drilling and production sales of aluminum, Mr. Moore thinks, should multiply more than eight times by 1960—to a total of 94 million pounds.

Much of this increase, he feels, will stem from the stepped-up use of aluminum in all-country pipe, pipelines and offshore drilling structures.

Pyrethrum Bumper Crop Causes Grower Price Cuts

The Kenya Pyrethrum Board reports that the bumper crop of pyrethrum, resulting from the year's unseasonable rain, has made it necessary to reduce the initial payment made to growers for flowers delivered between April and October, irrespective of pyrethrins content, according to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Another factor leading this decision, FAS said, may have been the reported intention of one of the Pyrethrum Board's largest US buyers to liquidate pyrethrum stock reserves over the 1958 and 1959 summers.

Paint Makers Working for US Will Have to Lift Floor on Wages Unless Mitchell Changes Mind

Paint makers doing work for the government will have to boost their minimum wage rates sharply in a number of instances unless something happens to change the mind of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. The secretary has just decided tentatively that the legal minimum is too low and should move up to $1.50 an hour to reflect "prevailing" conditions. Presently the rating, established for the paint industry under the Walsh-Healey public contracts act, is $1 an hour in the south and $1.05 in the north.

Furthermore, he is of the mind that a differential in wage minimums between the north and south or other sections of the country shouldn't be recognized any longer under this law, and the $1.50 minimum is to be the same all over the country.

30 Days for Arguments

He has allowed interested parties in the paint, varnish and related products industry thirty days in which to try to argue him out of the decision. Such persons may file written exceptions to his findings, based on the hearings held last October 7, addressed to the Secretary of Labor, until May 5.

The high level at which the secretary determined the industry's minimum "prevails" came as something of a surprise and amounted to almost a complete rejection of the recommendations submitted by management at the October hearings. Conversely, it was almost a complete acceptance of the recommendations of labor.

Speaking through its trade association, National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, employers proposed an hourly wage minimum of $1.05 in the southern region and $1.25 for the rest of the country.

The labor organizations proposed minimums without regional differentials of $1.60 to $1.66, including certain recent wage increases, or minimums with regional differentials ranging from $1.21 in the south to $1.81 in the far west.

Mr. Mitchell rejected recommendations for continuance of wage differentials based on regions on the grounds that the industry members compete with one another regardless of locality in which they produce.

He said that evidence of bids submitted for government contracts makes it plain that a procurement officer composing an invitation for bids on a particular procurement in this industry, would be un-

Continued on page 66

Antibiotic Amphotericin-B Considered Valuable by VA

Promising results from a test of a new antibiotic, amphotericin-B, against the tuberculosis-like fungus disease blastomycosis are forecast by Veterans Administration.

Dr. Harry E. Walkup of the VA hospital at Oteen, N. C., chairman of the VA cooperative study, said the new antibiotic is effective in some cases in which treatment with 2-hydroxystilbamidine, the older drug generally used against the disease, has not been satisfactory.

The findings are not conclusive, he emphasized, since amphotericin-B has been used only about ten months on a limited number of patients. Blastomycosis imitates tuberculosis in many respects and often has been confused with TB of the lungs, Dr. Walkup said.

Phthalic Unit to Be Erected

Kolker Chemical Corporation will start construction on a phthalic anhydride unit soon at its Newark, N. J. plant. With a designed capacity of 15 million pounds annually, the phthalic facility is slated for completion by the end of this year.

FERRO VICE-PRESIDENT: Jack H. Dollinger, elevated from acting general manager to vice-president, general manager and director of Ferro Chemical Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ferro Corporation.

Dense Soda Ash Unit Of Olin Now Complete

The industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has completed new facilities at Saltville, Va., to produce and store dense soda ash. The construction program, underway fifteen months, cost more than $1 million.

The addition of dense soda ash at the Saltville plant is to meet current and future needs of the glass industry, which annually consumes some 1.8 million tons, Olin said. The plant will also continue its regular production of light soda ash, it was added.

The additional producing point, according to the firm, will result in shorter shipping time. Formerly, much of the dense soda ash used in the area was shipped from the division's Lake Charles, La., plant.

Saltville is the birthplace of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, one of the predecessor companies of Olin Mathieson. Olin's original plant was built in Saltville in 1894. The present plant, in addition to soda ash, makes caustic soda, chlorine, fused alkalis, dry ice and bicarbonate of soda.

Pfizer Appoints Mottley Marketing Research Head

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Dr. Charles M. Mottley, former director of operations research, to the post of director of marketing research.

He replaces Joseph L. de Cillis, who has been transferred to the company's international division and appointed manager of a new plant under construction in Argentina.

CPW Heralded On Broader Basis Throughout US

Chemical Progress Week is spreading out this year. Instead of carrying their message to only the big cities and "important" publicity outlets, the backers of the observance are heralding it all this week in many small towns and through numerous local organizations.

The Chemical Industry Activity Committees have prepared a number of programs and special events in as many communities as possible throughout the country in an effort to get greater saturation for their message.

Here are some of the plans:

Buffalo, N. Y., and **Charleston, W. Va.**—speeches by Ernest Hart, president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, and chairman of the Chemical Progress Week sponsor, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Detroit, Mich.—Chemical firms will award three $500 scholarships to Detroit area students.

Boston, Mass.—Governor Foster Furcolo will pay tribute to the Massachusetts chemical industry in a five-minute telecast, leading a series of radio and TV appearances by other prominent persons.

San Francisco, Calif.—John E. Hull, MCA president, will present the first Pacific Chemical Exposition Award.

Wichita, Kan.—Industry education meetings will be held with eight public and parochial high schools and three colleges.

Chicago, Ill.—High spot will be the education seminar at the Merchandise Mart under the sponsorship of eleven Chicago companies.

New Jersey—A special press tour is planned for Wednesday, covering plants making rocket fuels and pharmaceuticals.

New Martinsville, W. Va.—Speakers will cover six local high schools.

Wilmington, Del.—State teachers colleges will get the attention with a special program developed exclusively for them.

Washington, D. C.—Maj. Gen. Marvin C. Demler, air force deputy commander

Continued on page 66

Nat'l Milk Sugar Chief Is Stuart; Miller Retires

Gerald H. Stuart has been named general manager of National Milk Sugar Company, New York, a unit of Borden Company's special products division, to succeed Edward F. Miller, who retires after fifty-two years in the industry he helped pioneer.

Mr. Stuart will continue as general manager of Whitson Products Division, another unit of Borden's special products division manufacturing flavorings, coatings, milk protein, emusifiers and whipping agents.

The milk sugar industry was born at the turn of the century when Casein Corporation of America started one of the first plants. This manufacture continues today as National Milk Sugar Company.

Mr. Miller joined Casein Company in 1904 as an office boy. By 1929, when the company was acquired by Borden's, Mr. Miller had advanced to comptroller and assistant treasurer. He became vice-president of National Milk Sugar in 1936 and was named president and general manager in 1945.

Beta-Propiolactone First Is Scored by Celanese

Celanese Chemical Corporation last week sent out from its Pampa, Tex., plant what it said was the first tankcar of beta-propiolactone ever shipped by the American chemical industry.

The product is a chemical intermediate used in the synthesis of acrylic acid and acrylates. It is used also in a wide range of compounds, such as amines, alcohols and others containing active hydrogen. The Army Chemical Corps has used it experimentally in gaseous form as a sterilizing agent at Fort Detrick, Md. (OPD, 3/3/58).

Dow, Jinxed From the Air, Loses Seven in Crash

Dow Chemical Company, already jinxed by two previous airplane crashes, lost seven more of its important people last week in a major crash at Tri-City Airport, a few miles from the company's headquarters at Midland, Mich.

Also involved in the crash of a commercial airliner, from which none survived, were two men from Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Last week's accident was another in a string of serious losses Dow has suffered from air travel. In 1949 a company plane went down near London, Ont., bringing death to Dr. Willard Dow, president, board chairman and general manager.

Another Dow official—H. Lee Clack, manager of the Tokyo office of Dow International—was lost last year when an overseas plane crashed into the Pacific Ocean.

The following Dow personnel were killed in last week's crash:

- Earl L. Pelton, technical expert for the company and former director of its Strosacker Laboratory. (Mrs. Pelton was also killed.)
- Dr. Glenn W. Parsons, staff assistant to the director of Dow's patent department.
- Lester E. Wilensky, technical salesman for Dow's magnesium sales department.
- Shirley Joan Goetz, a company chemist.
- Prudence Windsor, also employed as a chemist.
- Read D. McNally, of the traffic and distribution department.
- Lean Hodgson, a secretary.

Those from Olin were:

- Curtis Warren, general engineering

—*Continued on page 71*

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THIAMINE MONONITRATE
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VITAMIN A PALMITATE
DRY VITAMIN D-2
DRY VITAMIN A ACETATE and D-2 MIXTURES
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VITAMIN E ACETATE DRY POWDER 25%
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Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 26-28.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, April 20-26.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 14-15.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 14-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19-21.

Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 22-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 15-16.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual precautionary labeling conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 30; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 11-14.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 16-18.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Parenteral Drug Association, Sylvania hotel, Philadelphia, April 18.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 6.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 20-24.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 26-28.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

Mexican Figures on Chemicals Present Data for the Observer To Calculate Country's Future

The Mexican chemical industry, finally stirred into wakefulness and starting to take its place among the important producing nations of the world, presents a conglomeration of facts and figures by which its customers and competitors can gauge it. The Business and Defense Services Administration has put this information together in another of its industry reports and OPD is presenting them to give its readers an inside look at things south of the border.

The chemical business in Mexico is making progress on many fronts, while it is slow on others. A combination of natural and economic factors is among the causes and while it is expected that the Mexicans, with help in the way of capital and know-how from other countries, will work things out, it is not thought that this will happen overnight.

This is the second of two articles on the Mexican chemical industry. Last week's dealt with the general picture. This week's discusses the industry on a product-by-product basis.

American officials close to the scene say they foresee a slow process taking place before the Mexican chemical industry can "arrive." Below is a product-by-product report that indicates how the process is evolving.

Soda Ash

Production is 35,000 tons annually, the capacity of the sole producer, Sosa Texcoco, S. A. In 1956 there were 80,733 tons imported.

Sodium Chloride

Salt is produced from solar evaporation beds by several companies. Sales y Alcalis, S. A., plans to produce material of more than 99 percent purity before 1960 at a plant to be built in Coatzacoalcas, Veracruz, with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons.

Chlorine

Production was estimated at 6,700 tons in 1957, slightly above that in 1956. Consumption is estimated roughly at 10,-

—Continued on page 71

PRESIDENTIAL AID: Dr. Robert A. Turner, named assistant to the president of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J.

Consulting Chemists Hold Informal Luncheon April 22

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers will hold an informal luncheon meeting April 22 at noon at the Chemists' Club, New York.

Guest speaker will be William A. Dobson, vice-president of Savage-Lewis, Inc., consulting management engineers of Minneapolis, Minn., whose topic is "The Consultant Tells His Story to his Prospect, to His Client."

Letterhead reservation accompanied by check for $4 to the order of the association, room 82, 50 East 41st street, New York 41, must be received not later than April 17th. Copies of the paper will be available from ACCCE at 50 cents each.

APMA Is Starting Last Meeting Today

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association is holding its last annual meeting, beginning today, at the Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla. Shortly after this meeting, the association will merge its interests with the American Drug Manufacturers Association to form a new group, to be known as the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

Three addresses will be presented at today's business session. They will be:

"Economic Outlook and Its Implications," by James Knowles, staff economist, Joint Economics Committee; "The Progress of the Soviet Pharmaceutical Indus-

—Continued on page 46

MPAC Seminar Set May 15

Midwest Pharmaceutical Advertising Club will hold its sixth annual seminar May 15 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago. Co-chairmen for the meeting are John L. Scott and Raymond D. Hetterick. Mr. Scott is director of advertising for G. D. Searle & Co. of Chicago and Mr. Hettrick is vice-president in charge of marketing and product development for Baxter Laboratories, Morton Grove, Ill.

Recession's End Is Up to People, DuPont Believes

The people will decide when the recession is to come to an end. It will be their returning confidence and their increased purchases that will halt the decline. That is the opinoin of Pierre S. duPont, secretary of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and a member of its board of directors.

The action by the people will come, Mr. duPont believes, "perhaps as a result of some action taken in Washington, perhaps in spite of it."

His feelings were expressed in a speech prepared for delivery Friday night before the annual dinner of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce in Atlanta.

Because ours is "an economy of abundance rather than scarcity," he said, "people have been able to defer purchases, a major cause of the slump. I don't have the slightest idea whether the short-term economic trend will be up, down, or even sideways."

For the long term, however, "the amazing industrial progress witnessed during our lifetime has just begun—provided we have the courage, the understanding, and the intelligence, as a nation, to preserve the conditions under which it has flourished," he observed.

Within ten years, he declared, "our difficulty will not be unemployment, even temporary, but finding workers to operate and maintain the machines which will be required to meet our needs."

"It is the decisions made by tens of millions of Americans on when—not whether—to make purchases which determines whether current business is good or bad," he said.

"The short-term situation will take care of itself when the family automobile wears out, or the real head of the family decides she can't wait another day for a new refrigerator or a living room rug, or when the breadwinner decides to stop worrying over the possibility of a layoff. Some day there will be a return of confidence just as there has been so frequently in the past," Mr. duPont said.

Chemists' Club Slates Symposium for April 22

Title of the Chemists' Club's library symposium this year, slated for April 22, will be "Telling Your Story." Registration will be at 2 p. m. in the club's mezzanine. The technical program will follow at 3 p. m. in the cafeteria of Union Carbide Corporation, 30 East 42nd street.

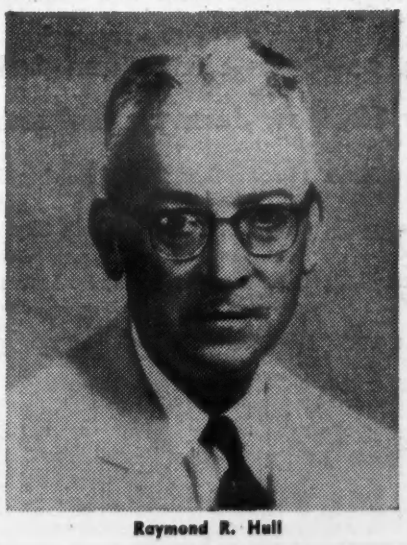
Included in the symposium's technical panel will be representative speakers from research, sales promotion and library divisions of various companies.

MCA Adds New Members

Foster Grant Company and Lithium Corporation of America have joined the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Foster Grant maintains headquarters in Leominster, Mass. Lithium Corporation is based at Minneapolis, Minn.

DIXON CHEMICAL'S NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS: David L. Rawls, appointed vice-president in charge of sales of Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., and Dixon Chemical Industries, Inc., both Clifton, N. J. Thomas J. Skeuse, named vice-president of operations of the two firms. Raymond R. Hull, made vice-president of Dixon Chemical & Research and Dixon Chemical Industries and general manager of the latter's I. P. Thomas Division. I. P. Thomas was acquired by Dixon last month from Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation.

Thomas J. Skeuse



Raymond R. Hull

David L. Rawls

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 11 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Acacia (see Arabic gum).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —

tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .32½- —

bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —

bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .36½- —

USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots. lb. .79 - —

100-lb. dms., any quantity..lb. .81 - —

Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —

70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —

Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs.13.75 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.14.25 - —

tanks, dlvd. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —

USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —

aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —

tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.33 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —

tanks, dlvd .....lb. .08½- —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works...lb. .45 - —

dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Tech., dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —

cs., l.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .24½- .30

Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½- —

USP, standard, fine, cryst, gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh). bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .35½- —

non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .36½- —

tanks, frt alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .39½- —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40½- —

tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls .....lb. .50 - .55

Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —

dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —

tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —

dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald....lb .31 - —

tanks frt. equald .....lb. .27 - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —

bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .35 - —

Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.50 - —

dl-Alanine, dms., works..... lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).

light, dms. ..... fb. .65 - .85

Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.23 - 1.25

flake .....lb. 1.19 - 1.21

tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —

Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate).

Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.38 - —

Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —

Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90

Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55

2½% dms. frt alld. lb .95 1.10

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).

Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- —

tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —

Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —

55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —

55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —

Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .17½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —

tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15 - —

Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).

Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45

NF, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.30

USP, sweet, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40

Aloe, Cape cs .....lb. .50 - —

powd., cs.....lb. .75 - —

Curacao, kgs.....lb. .60 - —

powd., kgs.....lb. .80 - —

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb 3.50 - 3.75

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —

lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —

powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —

USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¼- .08

Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.53 - —

lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —

powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —

USP, burnt., dms.....lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¼- .08

Alum, potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —

bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - .0775

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —

Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —

dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —

cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works. ... 100 lbs.16.50 - —

soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0445- —

cbys., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0520- .1299

tanks, works .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —

NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .31 - .32

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼- .2014

Aluminum fluoride in 6lb. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.

Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0333- —

bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —

bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —

bulk, c.l., same basis.....lb. .0310- —

Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —

6lb dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —

Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, 6lb dms., works lb. .22 - —

fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —

9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works.lb .19 - —

fib dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).

Aluminum metal 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2610- —

pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68¼- —

Standard grade, dms. .....lb. .46 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09½- —

Standard grade, dms. .....lb. .79½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44

Monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44

Tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44

Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —

grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —

lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —

coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.53 - —

bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.93 4.53

USP, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 .30

powd., dms., works..... lb. .36 .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50

p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ....lb. 1.57 - —

Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.50 1.75

Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .485 - —

tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —

dms., l.c.l., frt alld. .....lb. .45 - —

tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .42 - —

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —

dms., smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld....lb. 1.15 - —

Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —

p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.88.00 - —

refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald..ton.90.50 - —

Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.91.00 - —

Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —

Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).

Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
t.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

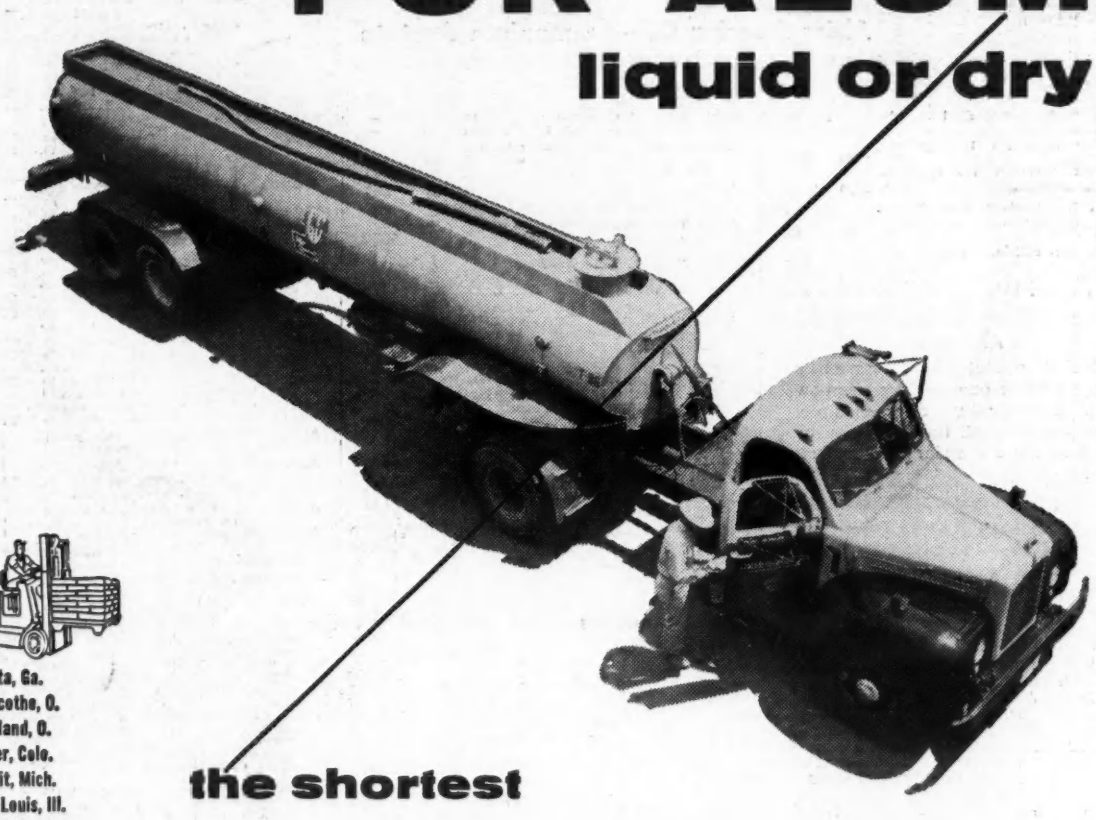
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, fmp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23

Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .48 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¼- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., exc process, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.25 - 3.80
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

FOR ALUM
liquid or dry



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Check the list of General Chemical's dry or liquid alum producing locations at left. Chances are one is convenient and close to you. In addition to these plants, our chain of warehouses across the country makes stocks of dry aluminum sulfate readily available in every major center of commerce. Write or phone for information on how we can serve you.

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Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy	gal.	.09½	—
steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	6.00	7.00
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Avocado oil, cns	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units.	.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units.	50,000 units.	.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip. bgs. c.l. works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate dms. works	lb	.32	.41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l. works	ton	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works	100 lbs	7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.33	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. t.l.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd.	lb	16	—
bbls. l.c.l. t.l.l. dlvd	lb	17	—
Barium oxide grd dms. c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald	lb	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes southern off-color, bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	-55.25
paper bgs. ex whse, New York	ton.	79.83	—
Battery acid cbys. c.l. works, E.	100 lbs	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite bulk mines	ton	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.10	3.05
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.05
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms.,	lb.	1.95	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.58	.59
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Central American, bgs	lb.	.60	Nom.
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.73	.75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.72	.74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.67	.69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.66	.68
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Belladonna root bls	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	91.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	94.00	—
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton.	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown Pa	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse N Y	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.38	.38
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.00825-	—
dms. t.c.l. works	gamma unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma dms. c.l. dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.00825-	—
dms. t.c.l. works.	gamma unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow AAA bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine dms	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb	.37	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, ton lots	lb.	.48	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.23	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots frt equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
cbys., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif. fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns. dms	lb.	.65	.79
Benzyl alcohol NF, dms	lb.	.65	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.63
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms.,	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride, tech. cbys., dms., c.l. works frt equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

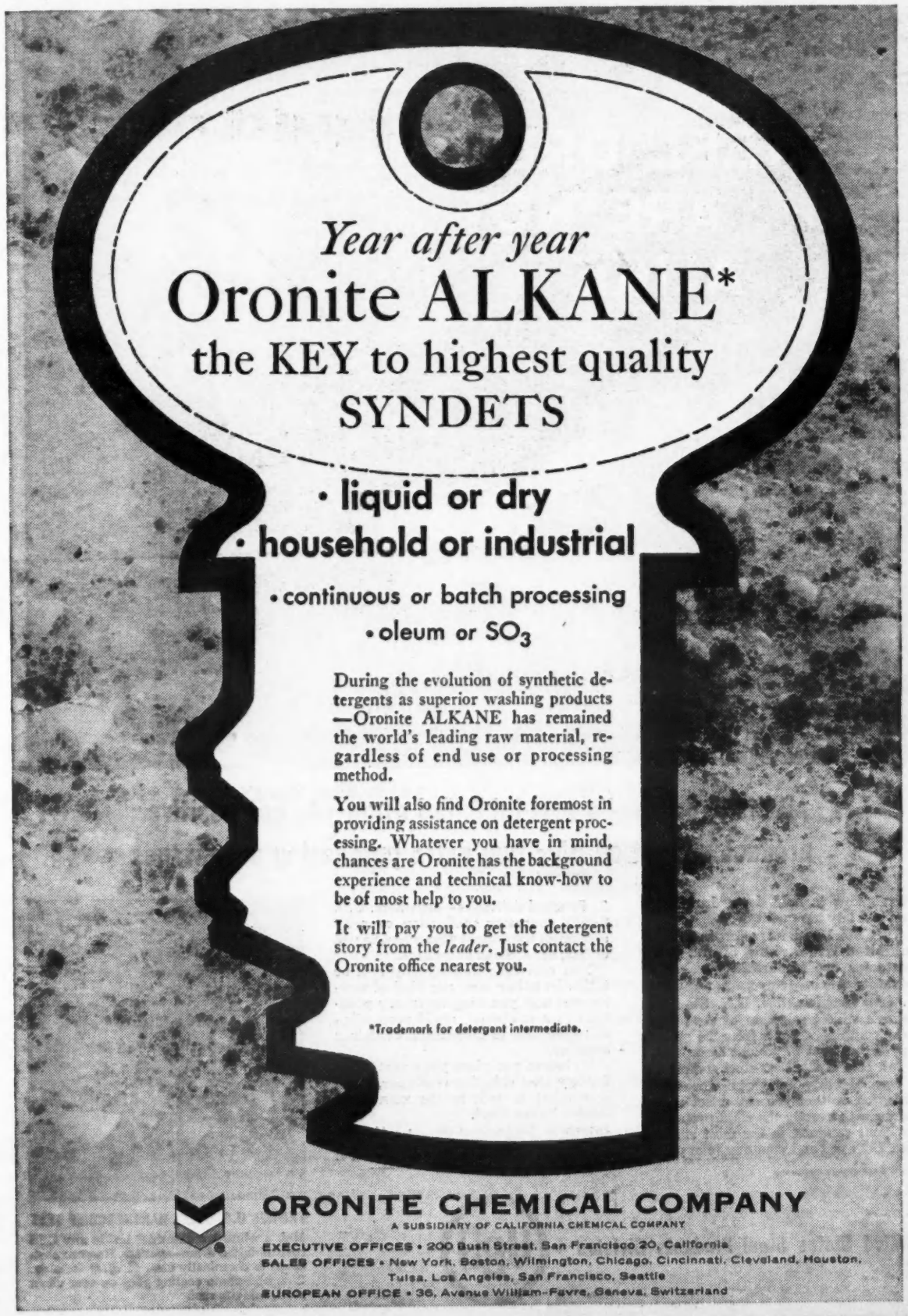
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys in steel dms. prices are ½c. lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms. works.	lb	2.23	—
Benzyl formate, cns	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, nots	lb.	1.75	1.90
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian cns.	lb.	12.75	13.75
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.).			
Biotin, cryst. bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude cns.	lb	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bismuth chloride, lars	lb	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.60	4.63
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms	lb	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms	lb	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms.	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., lars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls	lb.	.50	.53
Black haw root bark, bls	lb	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls	lb	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	115.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton.	169.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton.		6.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia bgs. Chicago unit-ton.		8.00	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l	lb.	.13	.14
bgs. t.l	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.35½
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.48	.50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Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher. lb. .18 - .24
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
Borac acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.136.00 -156.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb. 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .33 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, retd. cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, terment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ —
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Butyl laurate, dms. works lb. .37½ —
Butyl methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb 2.85 —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.53 - —

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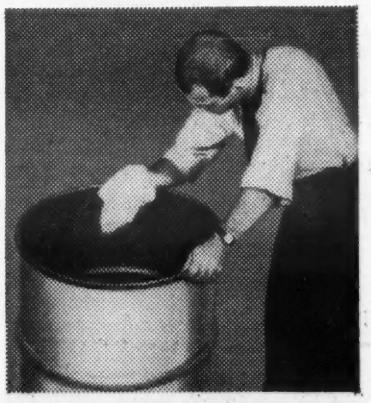
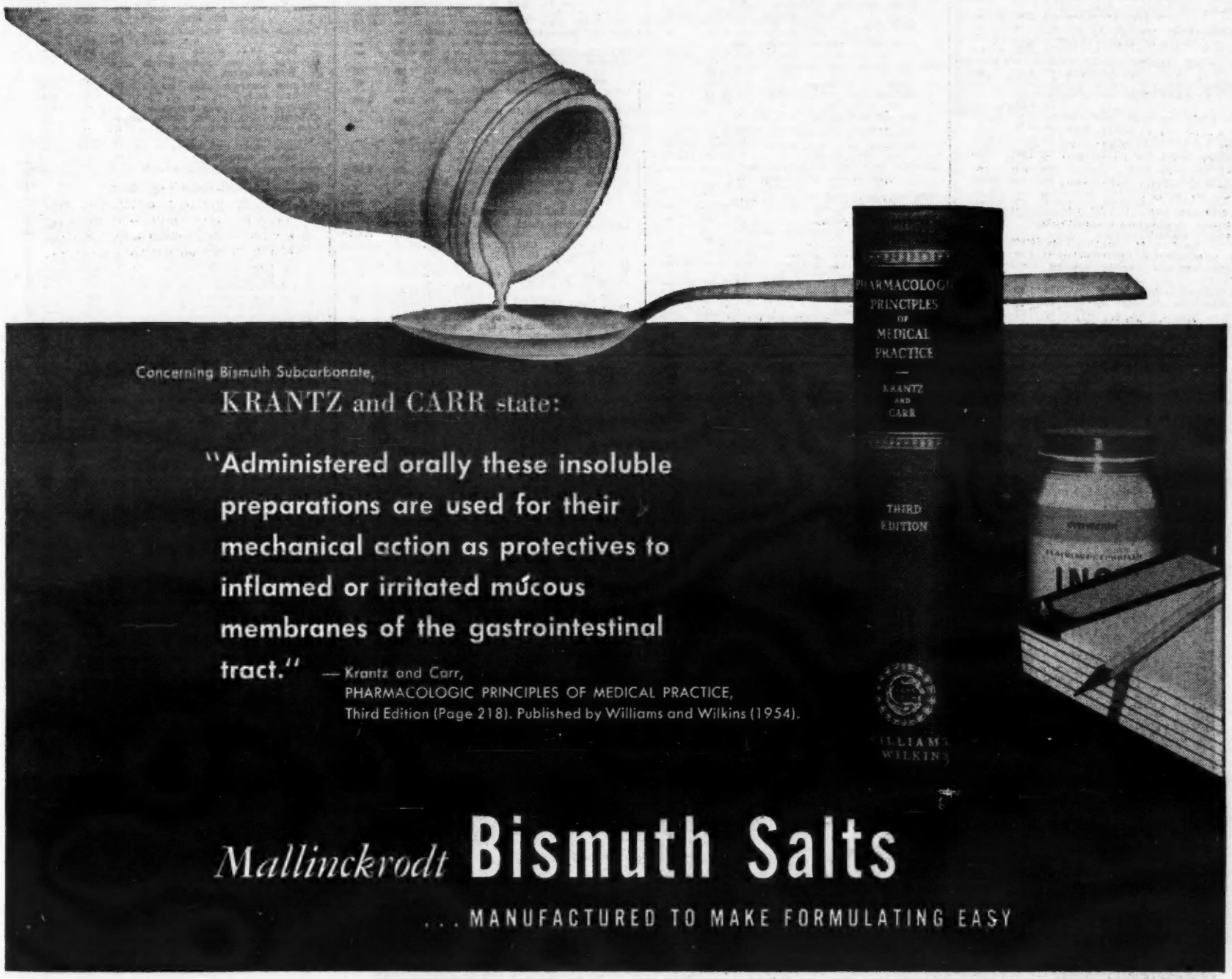


FAMOUS U.S. STEEL HANDKERCHIEF TEST

Rub a white handkerchief inside any USS rust-inhibited drum—spotless. Reason: each drum is chemically cleaned *after* forming. Zinc phosphate coating goes on over clean steel, inhibits rust.



Concerning Bismuth Subcarbonate,

KRANTZ and CARR state:

"Administered orally these insoluble preparations are used for their mechanical action as protectives to inflamed or irritated mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract." — Krantz and Carr, PHARMACOLOGIC PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL PRACTICE, Third Edition (Page 218). Published by Williams and Wilkins (1954).

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Bismuth Subgallate NF Powder
Bismuth Subnitrate NF Powder, Heavy Powder
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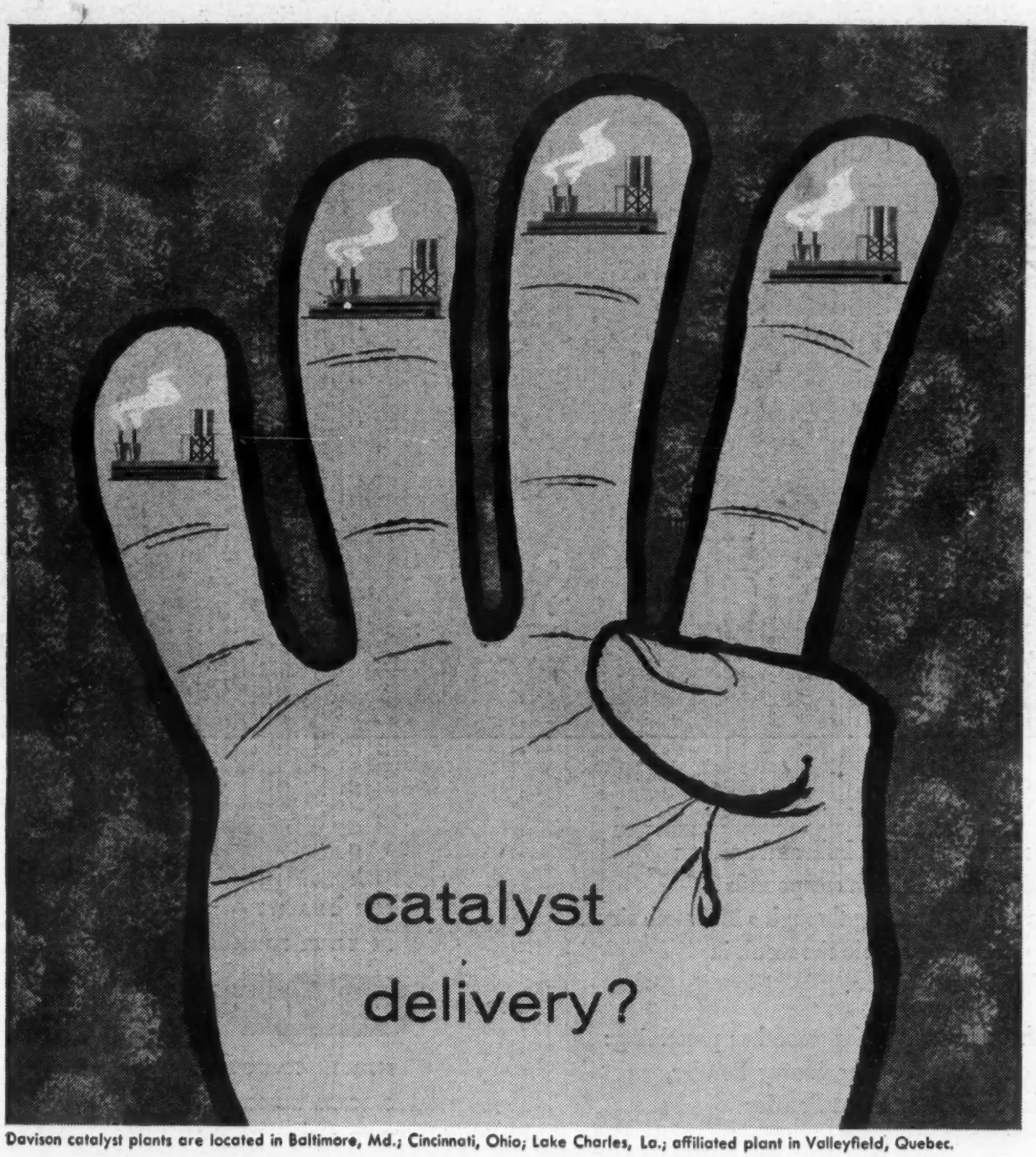
Cadmium-Selenide Lithopone Yellow—b-Carotene

Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb	1.15	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb	2.70	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more,	lb.	2.50	—
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more	lb	2.33	—
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb lots or more,	lb	2.50	—
cryst. hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more	lb	2.33	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns	lb.	1.75	- 3.30
Redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.34	- —
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	- —
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	- —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol)			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted	lb	4.00	- —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.09	- .09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.10	- .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	- —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	- —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	10.50	- —
chalk, whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	- —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	32.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	- —
medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	38.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	48.00	- —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	37.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	- —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works	ton	120.00	175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l. works frt equald	ton.	31.00	- —
Flake, conc., 94-97% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	- —
Gran., purif., dms	lb	.27	- —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Pellets, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	37.80	- —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	- —
Solid, 73-75%, dms c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	- —
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	-73.00
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.33	- —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.29½	- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .85
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms	lb	2.95	- —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms	lb.	.76	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.67	- .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	- 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies	cs.	22.95	-25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	-34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.28	- —
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	- —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	- .40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	- .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb	2.10	2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30	- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	35.00	- —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)			
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms.	lb.	.99	- 1.00
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		8.25	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.00	- —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	83.25	- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	77.70	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	93.25	- —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	104.50	- —

Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs.		7.45	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.95	- —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		10.00	- —
Calcium phytate, bgs. works	lb.	.50	- —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.36¼	- —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)			
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.42	- —
Campnene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs	lb	3.68	3.70
Nat. USP, powd. cs. 100-lb lots,	lb.	.60	65
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz cs	lb.	85	90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more	lb.	.48	—
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots	lb	.59	—
bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb	.60	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb lots	lb	.85	—
ctns. 500-lb lots	lb	.86	—
ctns. smaller lots	lb	.87	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.26	- .50
White, dms.	lb.	.29	- .50
Cananga oil, native, cns	lb	7.60	7.85
Rectified cns	lb	9.55	-12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.53	- .54
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.60	- .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher			
Cantharides, Chinese cs	lb	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs	lb	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.75	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms	lb.	.27	- .29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Caprylic alcohol 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms. l.t.l. same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	- —
Sec., 92-99% dms. c.l.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	—
tanks	lb	.19½	—
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.27	29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.09½	- —
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.08½	- —
Caraway oil, NF, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12½	- —
high abrasion bulk c.l. works.	lb.	.07¼	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13½	- —
high modulus bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.06¼	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12	—
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.05¾	- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.11½	- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	- —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.79	- —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.21	- —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00	-115.00
cyls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Solid, wholesale works	lb.	.035	.040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal. dms. c.l., works frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.08½	.09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis	lb.	.13	—
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.0545	—
Carbon tetrachloride CP consumers dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	15¼	—
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.11¾	—
dms., l.c.l. t.l.t. frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
dms. smaller lots works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots.	lb.	45.00	-48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A,"	lb.	2.95	- —
Bleached, "B"	lb.	2.80	- —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs	lb.	3.00	- —
Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	2.85	- —
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.80	- —
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15	- —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
bulk smaller lots dlvd	lb.	16.90	-17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68	.69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76	- .78
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.92	- .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.71	- .72
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	- .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.74	- .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	- .84
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.19	- 1.21
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.22	- 1.24
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			
Carotene tech. 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 8-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.24½	- —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12	- —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd	million units.	.174	- —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns	kilo.	69.60	- —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns	kilo.	87.00	- —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,870,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.29	- —



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Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00	5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	.36
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56	—
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.19¼	—
New Zealand	lb.	.24½	—
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cassella acid, dms., frt alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.44	1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls.	lb.	.53	Nom.
"B"	lb.	.52	Nom.
"C"	lb.	.51	Nom.
Korintje "A"	lb.	.54	—
"B"	lb.	.52½	Nom.
"C"	lb.	.51½	Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).			
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil	ton.	115.00	—
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2910	—
tanks	lb.	.2600	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2660	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2760	—
tanks	lb.	.2460	—
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.3125	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33.50	—
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2300	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2400	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks	lb.	.20¼	—
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2850	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2450	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2550	—
tanks	lb.	.2250	—
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.1575	—
Castor oil sulfonated 50% dms., works	lb.	.15	.15¼
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19½	.20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼	.46¼
split, dms	lb.	.37¼	.38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb	5.25	30.00
Syn., cns.	lb	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib, dms., works	lb	2.17½	—
Resub., dms., works	lb	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	.75	—
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)			
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns., dms.	lb.	3.45	4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms	lb.	.51	.65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.29	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25	—
Celery seed oil, bots	lb.	13.50	16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35	.45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
Cerium chloride, 48% dms, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	—
77%CeO, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb	1.85	1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.03	2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.63	.72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb lots or more.	lb.	.48	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Roman, cs.	lb.	3.00	—
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots	lb.	350.00	—
Charcoal, activated NF, fib, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
fib, dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	.32½
fib, dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.27	.50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).			
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant.	ton.	78.00	80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00	—
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	96.00	—
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00	—
plant	ton.	87.00	—
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00	—
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	69.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	74.00	79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs, c.l., works, South	ton.	66.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works South	ton.	70.00	84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	—
bulk, l.l., works South	ton.	55.00	—
Chenopodium oil, NF cns.	lb.	4.75	5.20
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock	lb.	.08727	—
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09817	—
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt alld	lb	3.21	—
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil)			
Chloral, tech. 94% min, dms., c.l., works	lb	23	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb	24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb	21	—
Chloral hydrate USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.00	—
jars, 500-lb lots	lb	1.03	—
jars, 100 lb lots or less	lb	1.05	—
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb	65	—
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots frt alld	lb	66	—
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
lots, frt alld	lb	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	16¼	—
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	18½	—
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis	lb	19½	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.70	—
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½	.13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs.		4.05	—
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis, 100 lbs.		4.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis, 100 lbs.		5.25	5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis, 100 lbs.		6.25	7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.23½	.25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld	lb.	.84	—
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.89	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.82	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.54	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb	1.05	—
dms, l.t.l., same basis	lb	1.20	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd to N. Y Metropolitan area	lb	1.95	—
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., t.l., works	lb	1.10	—
fib, dms, smaller lots works	lb	1.25	—
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb	2.25	—
fib, dms, less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb	2.30	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86½	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E	lb.	.80½	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.	lb.	1.50	—
Coml., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.93	—
cyls. 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.23	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt equald	lb	0465	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	0515	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb	0415	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher			
Choline bitartrate 6lb dms. frt adjusted kilo		2.75	3.00
Choline chloride 6lb dms. frt adjusted kilo		2.75	3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 6lb dms., frt adjusted kilo		2.75	3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19	.20

Chrome green prices are ½c higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Through the stomach

with Eastman® Cellulose Acetate Phthalate

You have a medicament which, if released in the stomach, might cause nausea, or irritate the stomach lining, or be rendered inactive by gastric juices, or which you want deposited in the intestine in concentrated form. So you use an enteric coating.

We make a good one—Eastman Cellulose Acetate Phthalate. It has worked on over a billion doses because it is triggered into dissolution by the hydrolytic action of intestinal esterases.

Eastman CAP is not affected by acid gastric juices. But it dissolves rapidly in the upper part of the small intestine, even though the contents are acidic. Its performance as an enteric does not depend on the rate of stomach emptying, or on the solvent action of water.

In artificial intestinal juices at pH 8.5, Eastman CAP-coated tablets disintegrated within 50 minutes. In juice at pH 6.9, they ruptured within 70 to 75 minutes. In artificial gastric juice they have resisted disintegration for as long as seven days.

Eastman Cellulose Acetate Phthalate lends itself to all conventional coating techniques, forming smooth, tough films whose thickness you can control with ease. It dissolves promptly in many organic solvents and is compatible with certain plasticizers. It shows no evidence of toxicity.

Available in 10- and 50-kilo fibre drums, Eastman CAP is a free-flowing white powder that's easy to weigh and measure, won't stick, and stays stable in cool, dry storage. For a descriptive folder, prices, and information, write *Distillation Products Industries,* Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York, Chicago, and Memphis • W. M. Gillies, Inc., West Coast • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

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Chrome Orange—Copper Sulfate

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul . lb. .33 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala. Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31

Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Chromium acetate, soln., 7½% bbls., works lb. .69½- —

cbys., works lb. .11¼- —

Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .53

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —

Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —

Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 - —

Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40

NF, yellow, broken bgs lb. .35 - .40

Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.20

Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb .95 1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .90 - —

Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.06 - —

Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb.36.00 -70.00

Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00

USP (Cassia), cns., dms. lb. 8.50 -13.50

Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 - —

Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —

Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30

bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½

bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31

hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28

bgs., dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½

bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.18

Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Java-type, cns. lb. .75 - .95

Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.40

Civet, artif., bots. lb.13.75 15.00

Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00

Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.17.50 -21.50

crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton. 8.00 -11.00

Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75

lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75

Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00

Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works, ton.15.50 - —

300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton.13.50 -14.50

bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. ton.35.00 -36.00

Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton.20.00 - 35.00

powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 - —

bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. net-ton.60.00 -70.00

Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —

Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .39½- —

Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48½- —

Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 - 3.25

Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 - .90

CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —

bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —

CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —

bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —

CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —

bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms. c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —

dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —

tanks, works gal. .17 - —

Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35

dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39

tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½

Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00

Carbon and indust. bulk, works ton.40.00 - —

Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —

Fiber, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —

Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb 1.10 - —

Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.90 —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —

Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 —

Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. .71½- —

Liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .57½- —

Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —

Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —

Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls. dlvd. lb. .83 - —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —

70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —

Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —

Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co, dms. lb. .29½- —

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —

Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —

Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd, lb. .44 - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —

Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —

Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .89½- .94

Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14⅞- —

tanks, Pac. coast lb. .14 - —

Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .22½- .25

tanks lb. .20 - —

double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26

tanks lb. .21 - —

Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10¼- .10½

Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz lots oz.13.25 —

Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 —

Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —

Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —

Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50

Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22

Blue, bls lb. .20 - .22

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50

Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —

Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —

Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —

Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —

Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —

Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16

Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —

Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26

No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .24

No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .65

Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 2.50

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —

bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —

Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3100- —

bgs., l.c.l, works lb. .3250- —

Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41¼

Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .27½- .28

Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¾- .36¼

Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3575- .3675

Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .634 - —

dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .644 - —

dms., smaller lots lb. .664 - .684

Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .47¼- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —

Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 - —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —

Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30¼

Copper oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .41¼- —

Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, lb. .41¼- —

90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .39¼- —

Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63¼

Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —

10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —

Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 - —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70

Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.65 - —

dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.40 - —

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control, strict uniform consistency and a plentiful supply.

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COPPER SULFATE	Industrial Crystals and all common grades.
MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE	35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.
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SULFURIC ACID	Various strengths and grades 60° through the Oleums. Available in tank cars or tonnages.
LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE	Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.
CHLOROSULFONIC ACID	Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.
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PARA TOLUENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS	Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

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FERRIC IRON SULFATE	Partially hydrated, free flowing granular form. Available in bags or bulk.

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MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE	36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.
ZINC OXIDE	Secondary Zinc Oxide.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE	Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.
MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE	93% Mn, SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.
MANGANOUS OXIDE	Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

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National Aniline pioneered the use of an unusual organic compound to produce an efficient, controlled-volatility, colorless antioxidant (U.S. Patent #2,306,016). The same basic ingredient outperformed eight competitive materials in widely-used coating formulations in the most exhaustive, unbiased tests ever reported* As little as 1 to 4 lbs./100 gals. effectively retards skinning!

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*As reported in Official Digest, Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, November 1956
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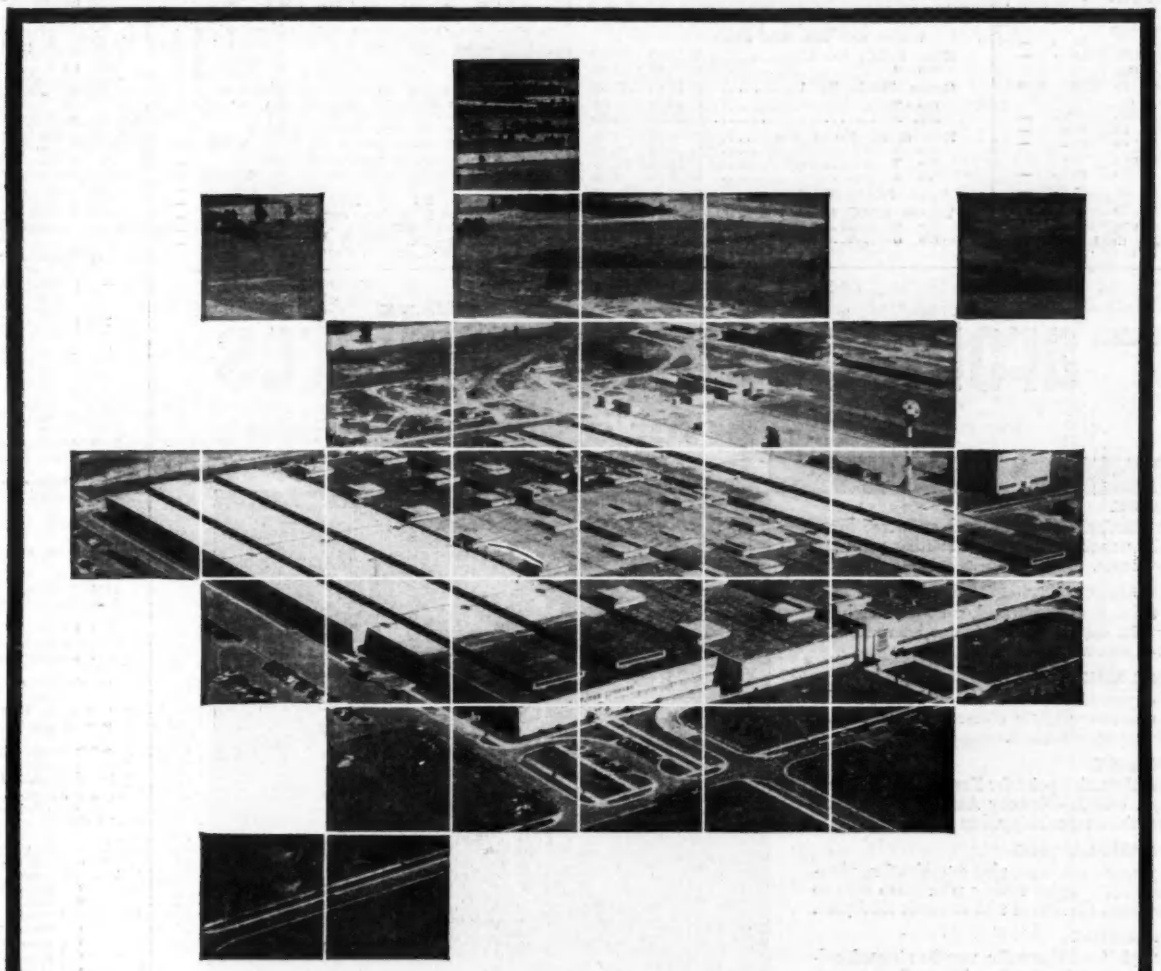
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 24.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 25.40 -28.40
Copper, undecylenate dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 189.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 184.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb 08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1999- —
tanks lb. .1799- .1815
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼ .20
tanks lb. .14¾ —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs min 100 lbs 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.58 - —
Corn syrup 42° Be non-ret dms. c.l. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis, f.o.b. 64.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lo. .13⅞ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .13⅝ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13⅜ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks lb. .17¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids dist. dms lb. .16¾ .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms. works, lb. 03 .03¼
tanks, same basis lb 02¾ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark NF bls lb 85 .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF, bots. chys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude soln. 80% tanks, works, gal. 226 —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote wood, beechwood, chys., dms lb 1.60 1.65
Hardwood NF bots. chys lb 1.30 —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms. incl. l.c.l. works lo. 0634- —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. 0745- —
tanks, works lb. 0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lo. 70 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 72 - —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks same basis lb. 14½ - —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether cns lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.13 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
50 dms. or more, same basis, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 300 lbs or more works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 14.25 - —
Cube root powd 5% rotenone bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -15.00
Cumene dms. c.l. works lb .12 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
tanks works lb .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb No prices.
Cumin oil, bots. cns. lb 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs. ex dock lb. 07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs. works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb .90 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms. c.l., works gal. 70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. 72 - —
tanks, works gal .55 - —
Cyclohexanol tech., dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. & lb. 26½- —
dms. l.c.l. works same basis lb. 27½- —
tanks works, same basis lb 24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb 32½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb 35 - —
tanks works lb 29 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works lb 49 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 50 - —
tanks works lb 47 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb cyls., works. cyl 48.00 - —
b-oz cyls. works cyl 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. 41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. 40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech bags, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb .40 - —
bgs dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l. works lb .43 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb .43 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .48 - .52
tanks, works lb .42 - —
Dammar gum Batavia, A/E cs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb No stocks.
E, bgs lb No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb 08¼ .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb .14½- .16½
unscraped bgs lb .13 .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb 17¾ .20
Siam, cs. lb .34 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs. lb .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. lb No stocks
dust, bgs. lb 17 19
seeds, bgs. lb No stocks
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD tech. flake grd. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .24 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT lc. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 23½- —
dms l.c.l., dlvd lb 24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 21 —
Perfume grade, bots lb 1.75 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. 45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags, c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 60.00 - —
bgs., t.l., works ton. 60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l. works ton. 69.12 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, food grade, 19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex. c.l. and t.l. per ton 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bags 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bags lb. 9.13 - —
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd. dms lb. .20¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks works lb 29½- —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd lb .12½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .94 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94½- .95
tanks, same basis lb. .92 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb 1.20 - —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd lb 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms. works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. t.t.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.95 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. 70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 28¼ —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. 25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. 20½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb 21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. 44 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. 45 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100 00 147 50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP bots gram 4.35 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb .32¾ .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb 26 28
Diglycolic acid bgs. works lb .14 —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb 64 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb 64½ 65
tanks works lb 62 —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb 1.10 1.28
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .0850 .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk, gram .0850 .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone dms., works lb 2.75 —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech. dms lb 1.09 —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½ —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .10 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .11 - —
Nat., bgs. lb. .11½- —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb. 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.225 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 —
70% dms. c.l. dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb .69½- —
tanks dlvd. 100% basis lb 66 —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb 1.275 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.285 —
tanks, works lb 1.25 —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.56 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks frt alld. E lb 29 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C, dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .60 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. 28¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 29¼ —
tanks works lb. 27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —



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Dipentene—Ethyl Acetate

Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works	lb	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns.	lb.	.65	.85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l. works	lb.	.51¼	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.53¼	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Refd., fused tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.54	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP	dms lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—

Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs. bls. c.l. US ports ex dock	ton	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.19	—
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms. c.l. works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
dms., t.c.l., works 100% basis	lb	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-17.00
No. 2	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown D&C No 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green D&C, No 5	lb	15.65	-16.10
No 6	lb	15.65	-16.10
No 7	lb	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C No. 3	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No 5	lb	5.25	-5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 18	lb	23.55	-24.00
No 19	lb	15.00	-15.45
No 21	lb	3.10	-3.60
No 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No 33	lb	17.00	-17.45
Violet D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	-16.10
Yellow D&C, No 7	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 8	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 10	lb	13.05	-13.50
No 11	lb	13.05	-13.50
Dyes coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—			
Blue Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1 cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1. cns	lb	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd. No.			
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb	.89	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb	1.65	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.16	—
40 Orange R extra, cone	lb	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd. No.			
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb	1.39	—
179 Ruhine XX cone	lb	1.47	—
180 Blue F4B	lb	1.31	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, cone.	lb	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.92	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb	1.30	—
216 Chrome red 9	lb	1.09	—
234 Brown V	lb	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra, cone.	lb	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb	1.91	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb	1.70	—
299 Black F cone	lb	2.19	—
304 Neutral black 2B cone	lb	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	—
382 Bismark brown BX, conc. dustless	lb	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow cone	lb	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra cone	lb	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb	1.40	—
448 Red 4BX cone	lb	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb	1.95	—
561 Brown B	lb	2.89	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33	—
593 Green BY conc	lb	1.02	—
596 Yellow brown K extra	lb	1.26	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb	2.32	—
640 Yellow XX	lb	2.30	—
655 Yellow GX	lb	2.64	—
657 Malachite green V crystals	lb	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb	3.62	—
667 Milling green 6B conc	lb	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb	1.85	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	—
699 Violet 6BN powder	lb	2.25	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb	3.61	—
749 Red BX	lb	4.76	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.67	—
841 Safranine GF extra, conc	lb	4.11	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb	1.07	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb	2.22	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb	.38	—
1034 Alizarin red SC	lb	3.31	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z	lb	6.13	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb	2.58	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb	2.28	—
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste	lb	1.55	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb	3.85	—
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb	2.92	—
1150 Olive R, Single paste dms. dlvd.	lb	1.42	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb	2.29	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	4.60	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	2.16	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.62	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, cone	lb	2.48	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.50	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.			
24 Oil orange Z-7070	lb	1.06	—
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078 Alizarin green, CG	lb.	3.53	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb	6.81	—
Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	—
Oil black ZBD	lb	3.03	—
Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52	—
Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	—
Oil blue ZV	lb	4.95	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	—
Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.			
p-317 Spirit yellow 2R, conc	lb.	4.62	—
p-320 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
Spirit red B, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.29	- 1.31
Tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	.06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25	-49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	- .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.33	—
l-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	-84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	67.75	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	—
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—

Eastman aromatic intermediates

for organic reactions

amines

2,5-DIETHOXY ANILINE
Readily soluble in most reaction media; shipped as a free base. Diazotization yields a light sensitive salt. A good starting point for synthesis of naphthol color bases.

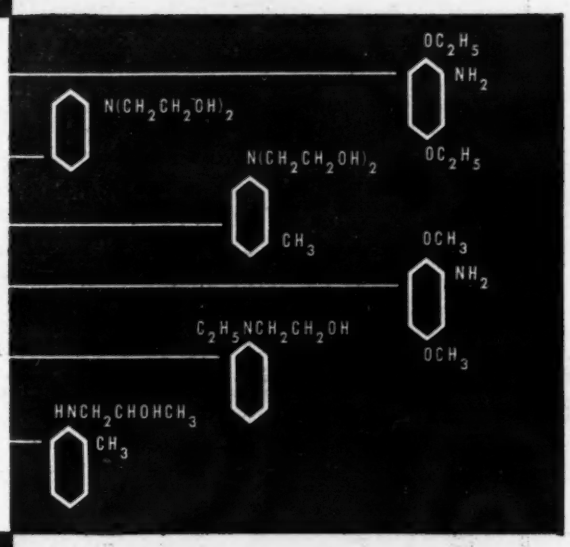
PHENYL DIETHANOLAMINE
A reactive intermediate which may be nitrated, sulfonated or halogenated; couples readily with diazo salts to give dye intermediates. Condenses with aliphatic or aromatic aldehydes.

m-TOLYL DIETHANOLAMINE
This aromatic amine undergoes the same reactions as Phenyl Diethanolamine, but the products have slightly different properties due to the methyl group on the aromatic nucleus.

2,5-DIMETHOXY ANILINE
A convenient and economical starting point for Fast Blue 2R salt and other naphthol color bases. Like 2,5-Diethoxy Aniline, it is readily diazotized to yield light sensitive salts. Shipped as a free base.

PHENYL ETHYL ETHANOLAMINE
Undergoes typical tertiary amine reactions, plus esterification, nitration, halogenation, sulfonation. Couples readily with diazo salts to produce dyes and intermediates. Condenses with aromatic aldehydes.

o-TOLYL PROPANOLAMINE
Couples with diazo salts to yield azo dyestuffs; may be nitrated, sulfonated, halogenated. Reacts with acids or anhydrides to yield amides, or esters may be formed if the amino group is blocked.

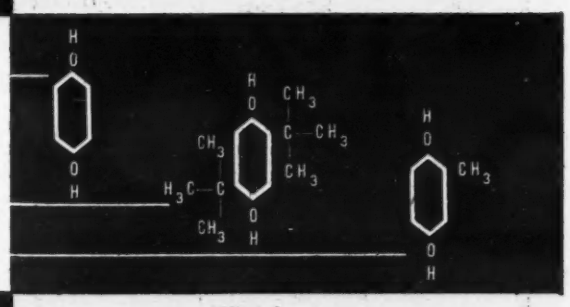


phenols

TECQUINOL® *(technical Hydroquinone)*
Reacts readily with amines; condenses readily with phthalic and other anhydrides. Useful as a polymerization inhibitor for monomers and is a widely used arrestor for peroxide-catalyzed polymerizations.

2,5-DI-TERT-BUTYL HYDROQUINONE
Insoluble in water and aqueous caustic. A polymerization inhibitor for vinyl-type resin monomers, also an effective antioxidant in vegetable fats and oils, and stabilizer against light deterioration of rubber and synthetic elastomers.

TOLUHYDROQUINONE
A promising raw material for organic syntheses undergoing the same reactions as hydroquinone. The presence of the methyl group introduces slight variations in the product properties.



miscellaneous

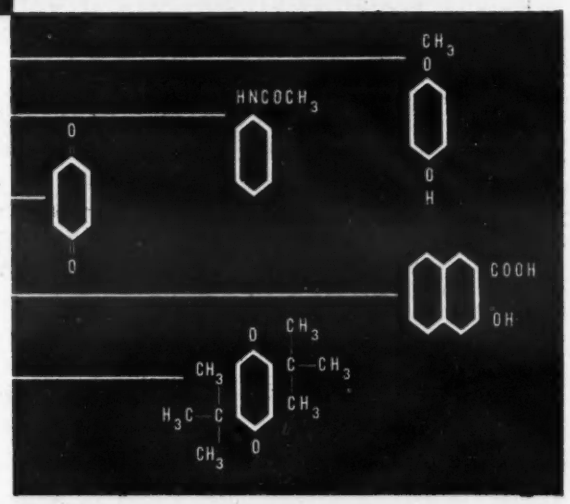
HYDROQUINONE MONO METHYL ETHER
A stabilizing agent and antioxidant; soluble in various fats and oils. Its stable ether group makes it a promising raw material for drug, cosmetic and dye syntheses.

ACETANILIDE
Technical grade, used for preparation of sulfa drugs and dye intermediates, and as an intermediate in preparing various aniline derivatives.

p-BENZOQUINONE
Very reactive due to the unusual number of conjugated double bonds in the molecule. It reacts with activated molecules and can be used as a polymerization regulator. It is also a strong oxidizing agent and may be used where inorganics are unsuitable.

BETA OXY NAPHTHOIC ACID
Quality suitable for use in developing acetate blacks. It also serves as a raw material for the manufacture of various naphthol couplers.

2,5-DI-TERT-BUTYL QUINONE
Relatively stable yet highly reactive organic oxidizing agent. Should be tried wherever inorganics have proved unsuitable. Reacts with activated molecules and can be used as a polymerization regulator.



Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

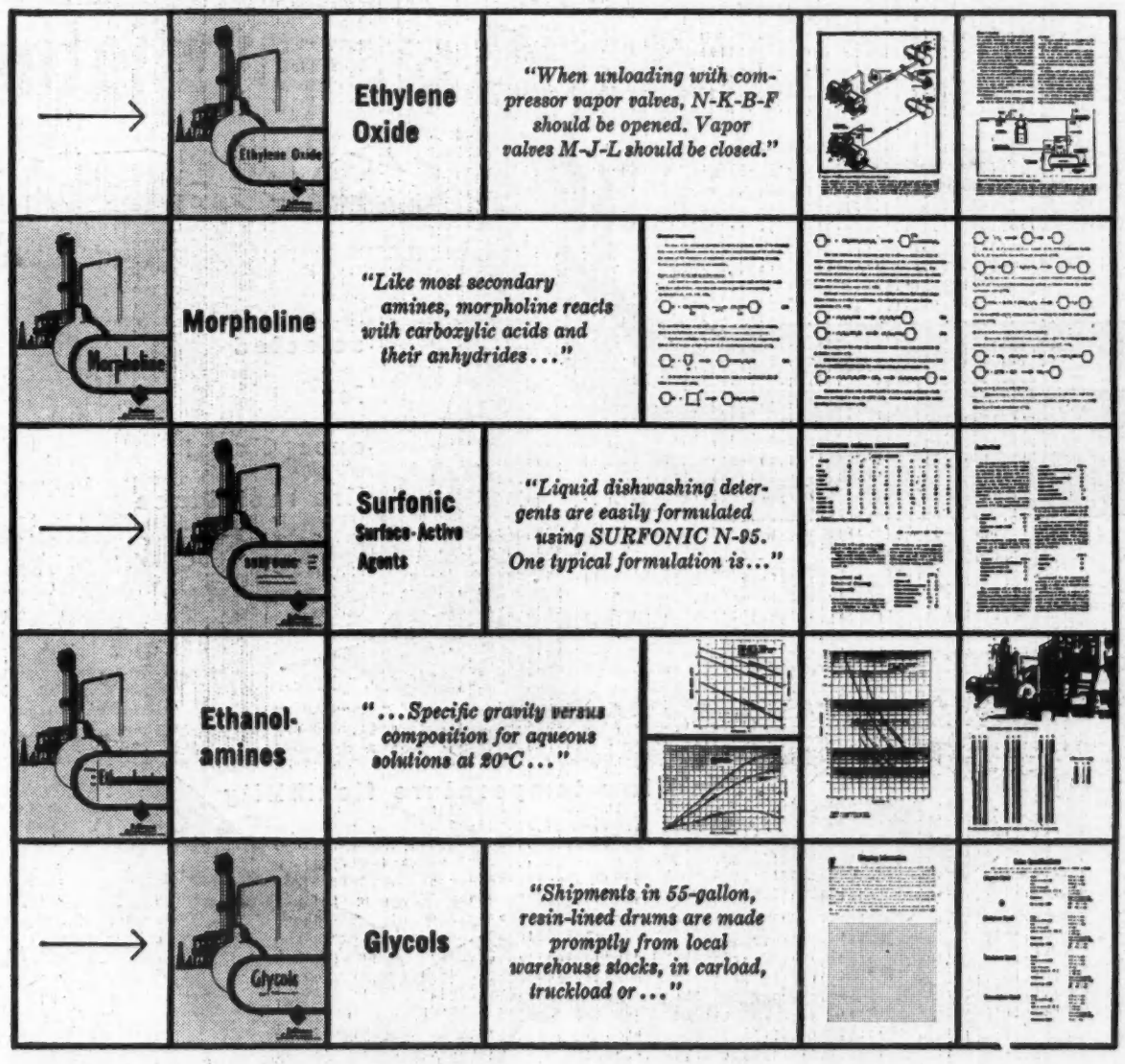
SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Massachusetts; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies, gal.20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies, gal.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. works lb. .36¼- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .63 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l. dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid to higher W of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms. l.c. dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, refy gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).

Ethylenediamine, 65-68%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms. smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-80% dms. lb. .67 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90% dms. lb. .88 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP cns lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .15 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Sols., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt, equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF, dms lt. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb lots lb. 40½- —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .63 .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.33 - 4.25
bbls. c.l. works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l. works ton.27.00 —
USP, cryst., bbls. cns lb 09½ .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -38.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada cns lb 4.80 —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450 .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. 15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .18 —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area. ton.130.00 -133.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 50% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area. ton.126.00 -129.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).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Ethylene Oxide
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Morpholine
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"Liquid dishwashing detergents are easily formulated using SURFONIC N-95. One typical formulation is..."
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Surfonic® Surface-Active Agents
Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate
Caustic Potash
Caustic Soda
Soda Ash
Sodium Bicarbonate

Folic Acid—Hansa Yellow

Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more	gram	.70	—
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more	kilo	62.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0715-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	0450-	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475-	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420-	—
Formic acid 85% cbys. c.l., works.	lb.	.1370-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fll. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis.	ton.	20.00	21.75
insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
300-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton	4.50	5.00

Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.27¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.22½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.02	2.23
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom., bots.	oz.	4.75	6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.10	4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls. c.l	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test bbls. c.l	lb.	.72	—
225 AOAC test bbls. c.l	lb.	.75	—
275 AOAC test, bbls. c.l	lb.	.82	—
Geisemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd. bbls. bxs.	lb	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.70	3.00
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.40	2.70
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	14.50	16.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	15.50	16.50
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.40	2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	12.25	18.50
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots.	lb.	5.00	—
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	14.25	—
Ginger root, African, bls.	lb.	.19	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.13½-	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.57	—
Nigerian split, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)			
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
dms l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—

Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, ogs. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.18½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.23½-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb	28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib oms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—
fib dms., 25-lb. lots, frt alld.	lb	2.05	—
l-Glutamine, bots.	gram	.60	—
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.15	—
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f	lb.	.16½-	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29⅝-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅝-	—
96% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.29	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.26¾-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅝-	—
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.50
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	.08½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾	.22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	.85	1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38	.43
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	.44
Tech. grade, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35

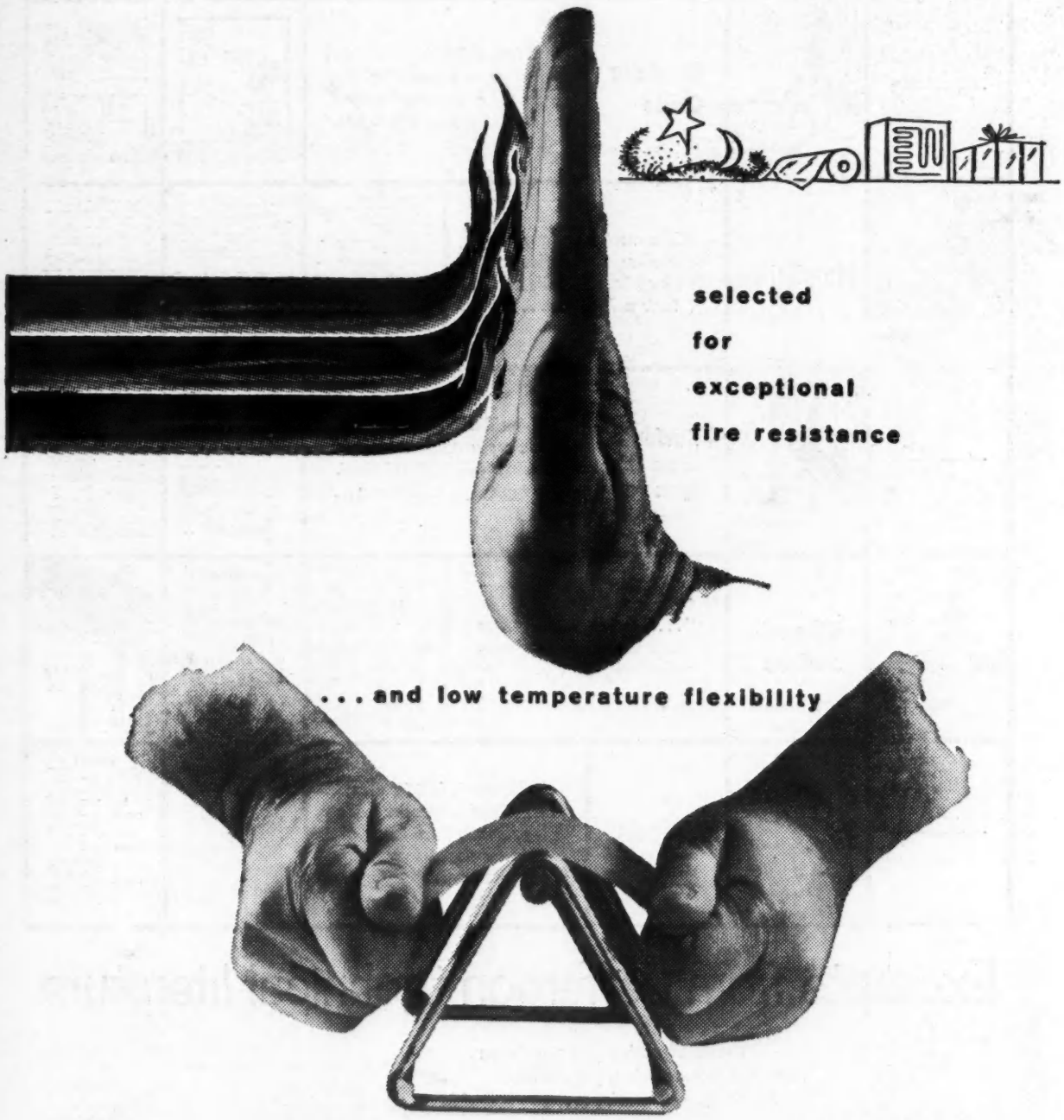
Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	63.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP	lb.	2.45	—



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CYANAMID

Hansa G Yellow—Iso-Octyl Alcohol

Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls.	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	2.65	3.00
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls	lb	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	3.00	3.55
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works	lb	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.243	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York			
Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Borger, Tex., deliv.	gal.	.16	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.00	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.00	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb.	1.02	—
1.70 s.g., cbys.	lb.	1.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tecn., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	.30¼
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.60	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works.	lb.	.15¾	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
8-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	3.20	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	3.20	—
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 8-lb. bots.	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		19.25	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		21.00	—
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		22.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		18.50	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

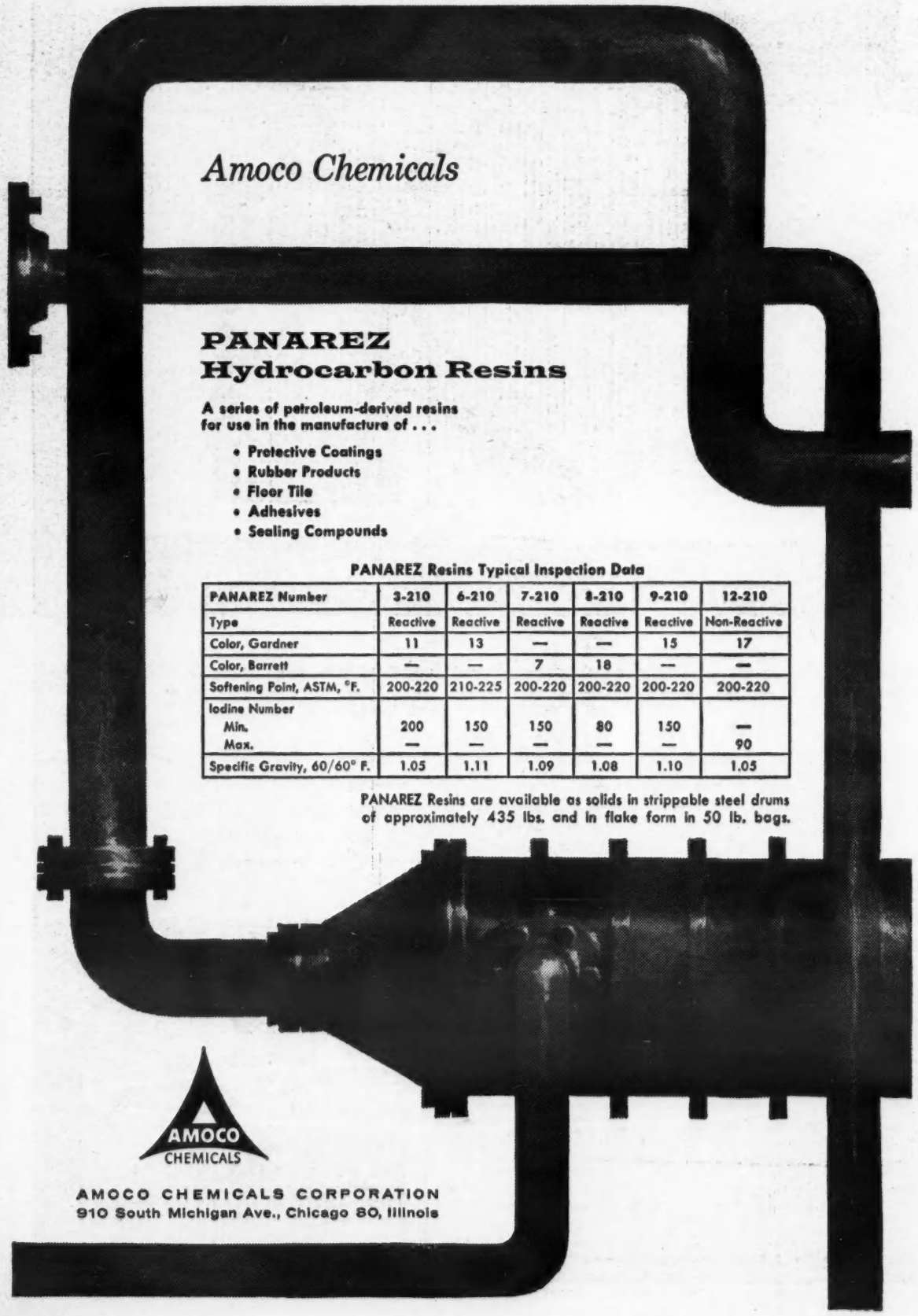
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
cyls., dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms.	lb.	1.03	1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.82½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	4.90	5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots	oz.	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	.85	—
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars	lb.	.70	.93
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).			
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	16.00	18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	.95	—
Resub. USP dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.33
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform NF, dms., kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb	4.65	4.70
b-Ionone, cns	lb	4.80	4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	9.50	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	10.50	—
Irish moss bleached prime, bls	lb	.28	.34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.52	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.49	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.50	—
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾	—
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.14¼	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾ Nom.	
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06 Nom.	
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.06½ Nom.	
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.023	.026
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
Other shades, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.60	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.51	.56
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.55	3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—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• Adhesives
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PANAREZ Resins are available as solids in strippable steel drums of approximately 435 lbs. and in flake form in 50 lb. bags.
AMOCO CHEMICALS
AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 80, Illinois

PANAREZ Number	3-210	6-210	7-210	8-210	9-210	12-210
Type	Reactive	Reactive	Reactive	Reactive	Reactive	Non-Reactive
Color, Gardner	11	13	—	—	15	17
Color, Barrett	—	—	7	18	—	—
Softening Point, ASTM, °F.	200-220	210-225	200-220	200-220	200-220	200-220
Iodine Number						
Min.	200	150	150	80	150	—
Max.	—	—	—	—	—	90
Specific Gravity, 60/60° F.	1.05	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.05

LACTOSE: APPLICATIONS UNLIMITED

MILK SUGAR

LEADING drug and food manufacturers have discovered hundreds of uses for Lactose (milk sugar). Almost every day this versatile material demonstrates its product-improving potential in dramatic new applications.

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For example, Lactose serves as an excellent filler and excipient for hypodermics and compressed tablets. It is soluble, uniform and does not react with active medicinal ingredients. Lactose preserves microbial cultures in a high state of viability. Its slow fermentation creates a nutritional stress on molds, promoting maximum yields of penicillin and other antibiotics. And Lactose is a mild, almost tasteless triturate for patent drugs.

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Only Western offers you all forms of Lactose in unlimited supply...5 grades...10 basic granulations (custom granulations, too). Orders filled promptly from plant or warehouse nearest you.

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Find out how Lactose from Western can help improve your products. Write Technical Service, Department 21D, telling us the application you are considering.

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

WORLD-WIDE SUPPLIER OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK DERIVATIVES

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Isopropyl alcohol refd. 91%, dms., c.l. dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 85% c.l. dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.45	1.25

Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
Tech. fib dms., c.l. works	lb	44	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb	2.45	—
Powd. bbls. same basis	lb	2.50	2.85
Jalap root NF, bls	lb	.90	Nom
powd. bbls. bxs	lb	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.30	.31
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots.	lb.	2.90	3.75
Twice rectified bots	lb	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar NF dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar)			
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns	lb.	.38	.55

K

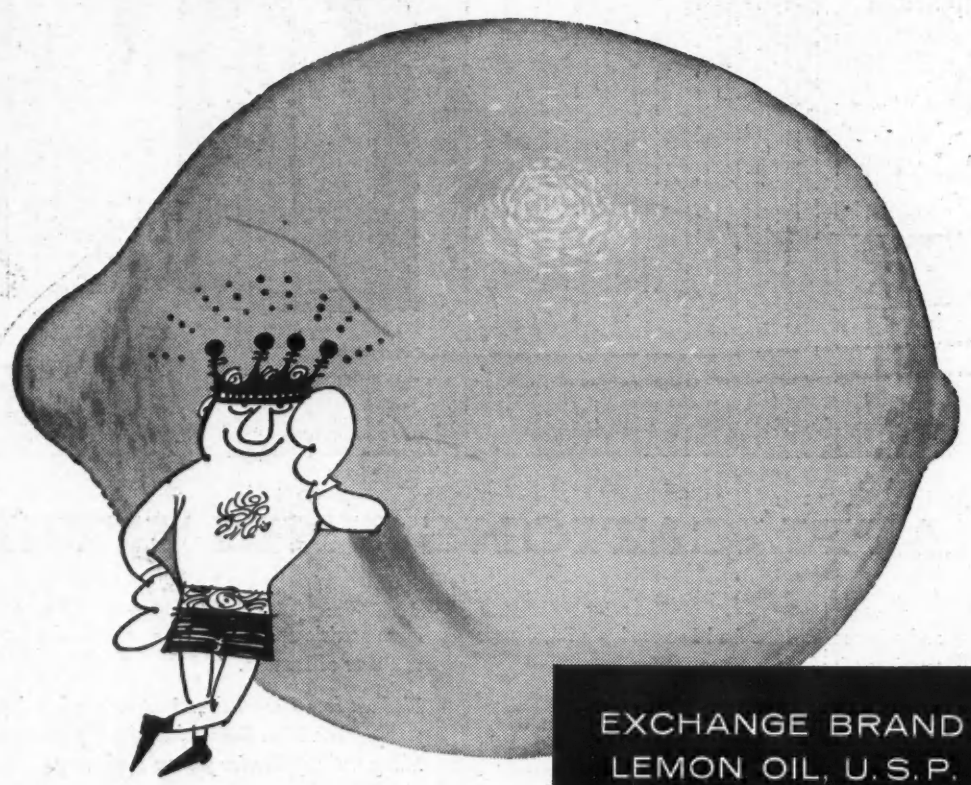
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1 NF powd., bbls.	lb.	.40	.50
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.38
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.30	.33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20	—
Benzene type, tanks group 3	gal.	.1550	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.1425	—
Lactic acid, edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1788	.2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1838	.2150
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1888	.2200
bbls. dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938	.2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3038	.3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3088	.3650
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3138	.3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3188	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200	—
bbls., 1 to 4 works	lb.	.2250	—
80%, bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.3600	—
bbls. 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750	—
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.30	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	-11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	-12.35
USP, 85%, cyls	lb.	.85	.88

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs. 6,000-lb lots frt. equald.	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib dms., ¼c higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms. 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
fib. dms., 200-1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½	—
l.t.l., bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l. works	lb	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., mds. works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms. works	lb	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.12¾	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil dms. cns	lb	9.75	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb	60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.	lb.	.30	.32½
tanks	lb.	.27½	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb	.65½	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Lavandin oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.60	2.30
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb	75	.80
Ord., bls.	lb	25	40
Select, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	3.50	5.00
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	7.50	8.75
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	8.75	11.50
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.05	—
Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½	—
White, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
powd. bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)			
Lead chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb dms.	lb.	.38	—
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York	lb.	.12	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1180	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.143	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.24¼	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
Lead nitrate, bbls	lb.	.26¾	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works	lb	.29¾	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms works.	lb.	.43	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.14¼	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1445	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1545	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1460	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1560	—
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.40¼	—
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works.	lb.	.46	—
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.18½	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Lead, white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.14	.15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots works	lb	9.00	—
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots.	lb.	22.00	30.00
USP, Calif. cns., dms.	lb.	3.15	3.90
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50	9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.15	1.65
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.15	.17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12	.15
Whole, bls.	lb.	.10	.12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75	5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.06½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt	ton	21.20	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l. same basis.	ton	24.45	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	27 63	—
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.25	6.80
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.25	6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb	8.50	11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots	lb	68.00	—
expressed	lb.	82.00	100.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.35	4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms.	lb.	4.20	4.65
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.12	—
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	4.75	5.35
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.25	6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb	4.80	5.90
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.12	—

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

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161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.65	- 1.92
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.65	- 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- —
Without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	- —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills	ton.	56.50	-57.00
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis	ton.	54.00	-54.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1750-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1850-	—
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1390-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1540-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1580-	.1590
Boiled linseed oil 008c per lb higher			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.2090-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2390-	—
Linseed pitch, dms	lb.	.06	06¾
Litharge, coml. powd. bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt equald	lb	2.60	—
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb	1.29½	—
dms., ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb	1.30	1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.67	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73	- —
dms., smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.79	- —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works frt. alld	lb.	.87	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	- .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots,	lb.	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works,	lb.	9.50	- —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.55	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	- —
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	- 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	47½	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	48½	—
dms., less ton lots, works	lb.	53½	—
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots,	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Litho1 red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	- —
Lithol rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works	lb	1.50	—
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	- —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	09⅛-	—
Titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.50	- .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	41	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	39	- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	18½-	—
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb	35	—
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	6.00	- —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib, dms	lb	12.00	- —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib, dms., 25-50 lbs	lb.	12.00	- —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls.	lb.	2.40	- —
Siauw No. 2, whole, bls.	lb.	2.20	- —
siftings, bls.	lb.	2.10	- —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	13.50	-15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns. frt equald	lb.	25¾	26½
Tech., syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt equald	lb.	29¾	30½
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald	lb.	29¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	30½-	—
USP, light, bgs.	lb.	36½-	37½
heavy, fib. dms.	lb.	.45	- .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	82.50	- —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	46.00	—
Magnesium bromide, ea.	lars	lb	.95	1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	10½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	12½-	13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.13	- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb	13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	14½	15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 90% flake, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.42	- —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	24½-	25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	- —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
Sticks, ca., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.39	- —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29	- —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.03
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	- —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	10½-	.12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.32	- —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	- —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	- —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	- —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms	lb.	.37¼-	—
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	lb.	.28¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¾-	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c per lb higher.			
Malic acid, tech., dms	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.33	—
dms., smaller lots	lb	2.40	2.50
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.55	- —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms.,	lb.	23½-	—
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works,	lb.	.22	—
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	25½	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	148.00	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis	ton.	152.50	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher			
Manganous gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.84	- —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.38	- —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	3.53	- —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.35¾-	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.41¼-	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34	- —
dms., ton lots dlvd. E	lb.	.36	- —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E	lb.	.38	- —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾-	—
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.25¼-	—
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms	lb.	.33	- —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	97.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E.	ton.	104.50	- —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms	lb.	.24	- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock.	ton.	64.00	-65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	47.00	-50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .38
CBB, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .27
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DK, dust, bgs.	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.17¾-	.21
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Mannitol, com'l., fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	—
fib. dms., to ton lots, works	lb.	.62	—
fib. dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65	—
Marine pitch, dms	lb.	04¼	05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).			
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).			
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.31	—
Menadione, USP, bots	gram	044	05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf	lb.	.08¼	Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs.	lb.	5.75	- 5.90
Japanese, cs.	lb.	7.00	- 7.15
Syn. USP, racemic, cns	lb	4.50	—
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.44	- —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.46	- —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.54	- —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.56	- —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.96	- —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb	4.78	—
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms	lb.	6.84	—
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms.	lb.	7.72	- —

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Mercuric Oxide, Red—Mineral Oil

Mercuric oxide red NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 • —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb lots lb 5.58 • —
bbls. smaller lots lb 5.60 • —
NF X fib dms lb 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 232.00 -236.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
Methanol, syn., zone 1, tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
Zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. frt. alld lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Methyl abietate hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 • .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .72 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 • .75
Methyl bromide service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .63 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.03 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 • —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 4.65 —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.25 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 • —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

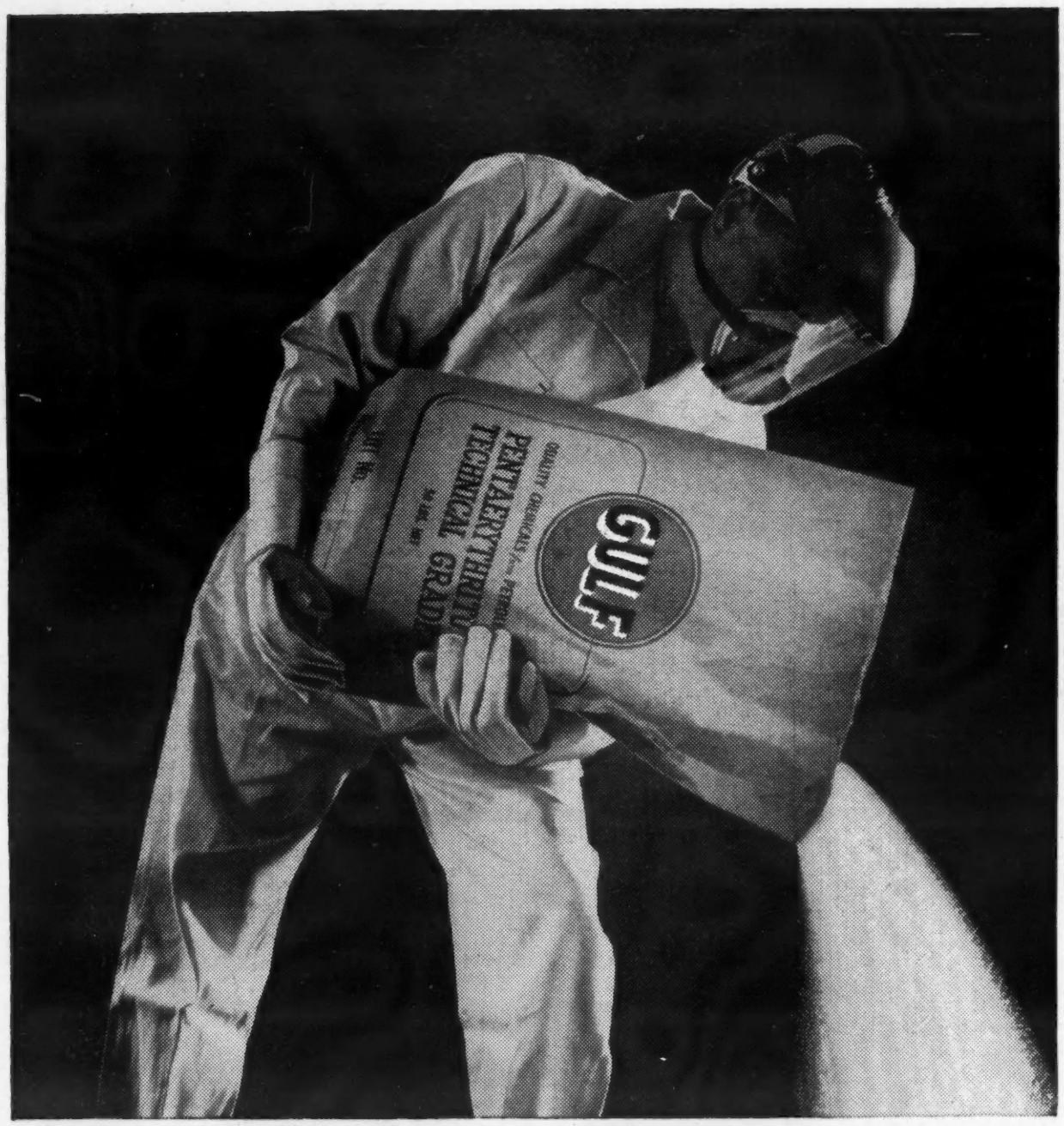
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.60 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 • —

Methyl violet toner dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacquer, bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 • —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 • —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss ½c. higher; W of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 • —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 • —



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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

April ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1958

ISOSEBACIC® Acid Process Covered by 8 U.S.I. Patents

Synthesis of U.S.I.'s new intermediate for the plastics industry, ISOSEBACIC Acid, is detailed in a series of eight patents issued on December 17 of this past year to Dr. Charles E. Frank and other members of the company's research laboratories. Dr. Frank is discussing the material contained in these patents before the alkali metals symposium at the ACS meeting in San Francisco this month.

The new intermediate is a mixture of sebacic acid, 2-ethylsuberic acid and 2.5-diethyladipic acid — the latter two compounds being relatively unknown until the development of this synthesis. Here are the patent numbers and the subjects they cover:

USP 2,816,913—Preparation of Substituted Acids
USP 2,816,914—Dimerization Process
USP 2,816,916—Dimerization Process
USP 2,816,917—Selective Process for Dimerization of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons
USP 2,816,918—Carbonation Method
USP 2,816,919—Method of Preparing Acyclic Carboxylic Acids
USP 2,816,935—Process for the Preparation of Alkali Metal Derivatives of Conjugated Diolefins and Vinyl Aromatic Compounds
USP 2,816,936—Process for Formation of Dialkali Metal Dimers of Diolefins

A plant to produce ISOSEBACIC Acid in commercial quantity is now starting up at U.S.I.'s major chemical complex in Tuscola, Illinois. Potential applications of the new intermediate include the manufacture of plasticizers, ester lubricants, alkyds, polyamides, polyurethanes, reinforced plastics and in chemical synthesis.

New Motor Pump Designed To Move Liquid Metals in Nuclear Power Reactors

A new type of pump has been developed to circulate liquid metal coolants such as sodium and sodium-potassium (NaK) at high temperature through hermetically sealed systems in nuclear power plants.

The prototype for the new pump was tested at temperatures up to 1,265°F. After 3,500 hours of operation at temperatures constantly above 1,000°F., inspection showed all parts of the pump to be in excellent condition.

Since some liquid metals are not only chemically active but also become radioactive when used as coolants in nuclear reactors, the liquid metal pump is hermetically sealed to make it leak-proof. It can be obtained in capacities ranging from 150 to 5,000 gallons per minute at operating temperatures up to 1,600°F.

The operating temperature of the new pump motor is said to be independent of the temperature of the liquid metal being circulated, permitting operation in reactor systems where temperatures are even higher than the 1,265°F used in testing.

Other equipment for handling liquid sodium is discussed in a booklet entitled "Handling Liquid Sodium" which is published by U.S.I.

Mallory-Sharon Zirconium Plant Comes Onstream at Ashtabula, O.

2,000,000 Pound-Per-Year Plant Also Produces Hafnium

The new Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation is owned one-third each by National Distillers, P. R. Mallory and Sharon Steel. Zirconium sponge and platelets are now in production at the company's new plant in Ashtabula, Ohio. Half the output of the installation is committed for the next five years under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. The balance is available to industry in both commercial and reactor grades for nuclear work as well as for structural use where high corrosion resistance is desired.

Hafnium tetrachloride, oxide, sponge and platelets are also produced as an adjunct to the zirconium operation. Hafnium, because of its ready absorption of neutrons, makes excellent control rod material in reactor cores. It is in fact used for that purpose in the Shippingport installation now delivering electricity to the commercial grid of the Duquesne Light Co.

Sodium Reduction Process Employed

The new plant is the first to make zirconium sponge and platelets employing semi-continuous production techniques developed by the U.S.I. research group. These techniques involve the use of sodium as the reducing agent for zirconium tetrachloride, and yield sponge of greater purity as a result. The method, which is also being applied to other metals such as hafnium and titanium, tantalum and columbium (niobium), has the advantage over other processes of a lower initial investment cost.

Mallory-Sharon Metals has been granted an exclusive license to use this process. The sodium for the process comes from the U.S.I. sodium operation three-quarters of a mile from the new plant.

MORE

Part of the processing equipment at the Mallory-Sharon Metals zirconium plant, now onstream at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Moffett Becomes Assistant Sales Manager for U.S.I. Polyethylene Resins

John K. Moffett, Jr. has been appointed as Assistant Manager of PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Sales at U.S.I. Mr. Moffett graduated from Yale in 1948 and has been employed since that time by U.S.I. in various capacities. He was supervisor of the company's sodium peroxide plant, head of sodium peroxide sales, and at the time of his new appointment was in a sales development position for U.S.I. PETROTHENE polyethylene resins.

U.S.I. Building Tantalum-Columbium Pilot Plant

U.S.I. is constructing a pilot plant to produce tantalum and columbium metals in Cincinnati, Ohio, site of the U.S.I. Research Laboratories. Part of the same facilities that were employed for piloting zirconium and titanium will be used in the new pilot unit, which is expected to be onstream shortly.

Capacity of the pilot plant will be one ton of combined metals per month on a one shift per day basis, three tons per month on a round-the-clock basis. The two metals will be produced in approximately equal quantities although variations of from 10% tantalum up to 60% tantalum are possible, depending upon the ore used.

The tantalum and columbium (also called niobium) will be produced by a U.S.I.-developed sodium reduction process. A sodium reduction process is in use at the Ashtabula, Ohio zirconium plant of Mallory-Sharon Metals, which is one-third owned by U.S.I.-National Distillers. A related process will also be used in the Mallory-Sharon titanium plant now under construction at Ashtabula.

Pilot operation and initial market development programs for tantalum and columbium will be undertaken by U.S.I. independently of its association with Mallory-Sharon Metals. However, it is expected that any commercial facilities to be built after the pilot plant pro-

MORE

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CONTINUED

Zirconium Plant

Zirconium Platelets Non-Pyrophoric

Reactor and commercial grades of zirconium are being supplied by Mallory-Sharon Metals in the form of sponge, platelets, unalloyed zirconium and zircaloy ingots and mill products. Platelets—irregular, flake-like pieces about the size of dimes, and quarters—are non-pyrophoric and non-hygroscopic. They insure greater safety during handling and shipping. They can be compacted for melting as easily as sponge and with virtually no waste. They are of extremely high purity, being almost completely free of sodium, magnesium, chlorides, hydrogen and moisture.

Zirconium Role in Reactors

Reactor-grade zirconium is essential as structural material for atomic reactors and for cladding uranium because of its ability to let neutrons pass through, thereby permitting maximum fuel efficiency of the reactor. Zirconium also has extremely high corrosion and heat resistance, vital to atomic energy applications. Hafnium, always found associated with zirconium in the natural state, must be removed in an extra refining step in the manufacture of reactor-grade material, because of its neutron-trapping properties. Hafnium does not interfere with zirconium's corrosion resistance, however.

Zirconium Role in Chemical Industry

Commercial-grade zirconium, with 1-3% hafnium content, shows great promise for the chemical process industries. It has excellent resistance to acids, alkalies, chlorine and chlorides, corrosion and heat, combined with strength, ductility, light weight and good machining properties.

CONTINUED

Pilot Plant

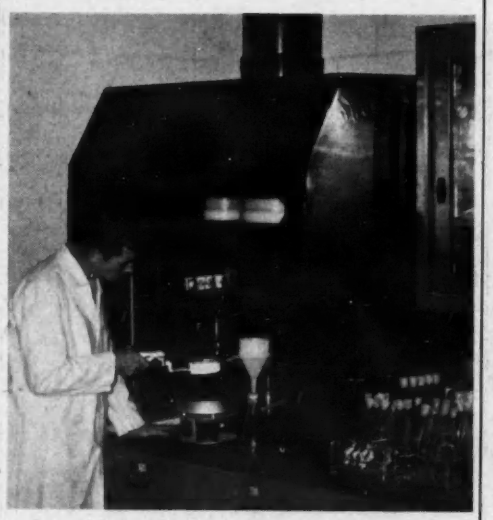
gram is completed, will be owned by Mallory-Sharon Metals.

Primary market for tantalum is expected to be the chemical process industries where it has long been used because of its chemical inertness, especially to hydrochloric acid.

Columbium, or niobium as it is often called, has been in demand as an alloying material for steel. More recent interest in this metal stems from its properties of low neutron cross-section, high-temperature strength, high melting point and the insolubility of columbium oxide in the metal at elevated temperatures. This combination of properties makes it a material with considerable promise for nuclear applications, including gas-cooled atomic reactors, as well as certain applications in supersonic aircraft and gas turbines.

Black Polyethylene Used For Ventilating Systems In Chemical Laboratories

Ventilating systems for laboratories, which will withstand corrosive fumes without deteriorating or discoloring, are now being fabricated completely of black, all-weather polyethylene. Since polyethylene compounded with black is expected to give 15 to 20 years of service, its substitution for metal should reduce maintenance and replacement problems substantially on fume hoods, exhaust stacks, fans and fittings.



Black polyethylene fume hood and stack exhaust acid vapors without deteriorating, cut replacement costs (photo courtesy American Agile).

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

For corrosion studies, two special solutions are now offered which isolate surface films from metals. An iodine-methanol solution is designed for aluminum alloys containing no copper, an iodine-methanol sulfosalicylic acid solution for aluminum-copper alloys. **No. 1340**

New 24-page booklet on titanium—includes physical and mechanical properties, metallurgy, corrosion resistance, methods of machining, forming and welding. **No. 1341**

Atomic lamps said to provide power-free, uninterrupted light for up to 10 years have been developed. They use radioactive krypton—85 gas to excite specially processed, hermetically sealed phosphor crystals. **No. 1342**

Cost of polyurethane installations foamed-in-place can be estimated with a nomograph chart now available. Thickness, area, density of stock and price per pound must be known. Chart eliminates need for calculation. **No. 1343**

Concentrated (98%) ethylene diamine can now be obtained in commercial quantities for use by manufacturers of textile finishing and polyamine resins, synthetic waxes, rubber chemicals, fungicides, pharmaceuticals. **No. 1344**

New polyethylene-to-metal adapter has been devised to connect polyethylene and metal pipes and fittings without using clamps. It consists of a threaded polyethylene gasket between metal nut and tailpiece. **No. 1345**

4,4'-Diaminostilbene is available in laboratory quantity. It is readily soluble in methanol and ethanol, sparingly soluble in carbon disulfide, benzene, hot water. Forms azo dyes, useful as organic intermediate. **No. 1346**

Ten new atomic models for constructing organic metal chelates are now on the market. They are scaled to a magnification of 1.5 X 10^8. Four models represent the central metal atoms. Others used for rest of chelate. **No. 1347**

New silicone fluid of low viscosity has been introduced for use as a damping medium and hydraulic fluid. Is claimed to have lower viscosity-temperature coefficient and lower pour point than most methyl silicone fluids. **No. 1348**

Pyroglutamic acid (L-2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid) is now offered in pilot plant quantities. This heterocyclic amino acid has 2 reactive positions—a carboxyl and a cyclic amide group. Suggested as intermediate and for resolving racemic mixtures of amines. **No. 1349**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

Alcohols: Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas); Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL PR.

Organic Solvents and Intermediates: Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, ISOSEBACIC® Acid, Sebacic Acid, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Urethan USP, Riboflavin USP, Intermediates.

Heavy Chemicals: Anhydrous Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution, Sulfuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Sulfate.

PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Resins

Development Chemicals: Ethylaluminum Sesquichloride, Methylaluminum Sesquichloride, Monomethyl Hydrazine, Triethyl Aluminum, Trimethyl Aluminum, Unsymmetrical Dimethyl Hydrazine.

Animal Feed Products: Antibiotic Feed Supplements, BHT Products (Antioxidant), Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride, CURBAY B-G®, Special Liquid CURBAY, VACATONE®, Menadione (Vitamin K_3), DL-Methionine, MOREA® Premix, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Products, Special Mixes, U.S.I. Permadry, Vitamin B_{12} Feed Supplements, Vitamin D_3, Vitamin E Products, Vitamin E and BHT Products.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

U.S.I. SALES OFFICES

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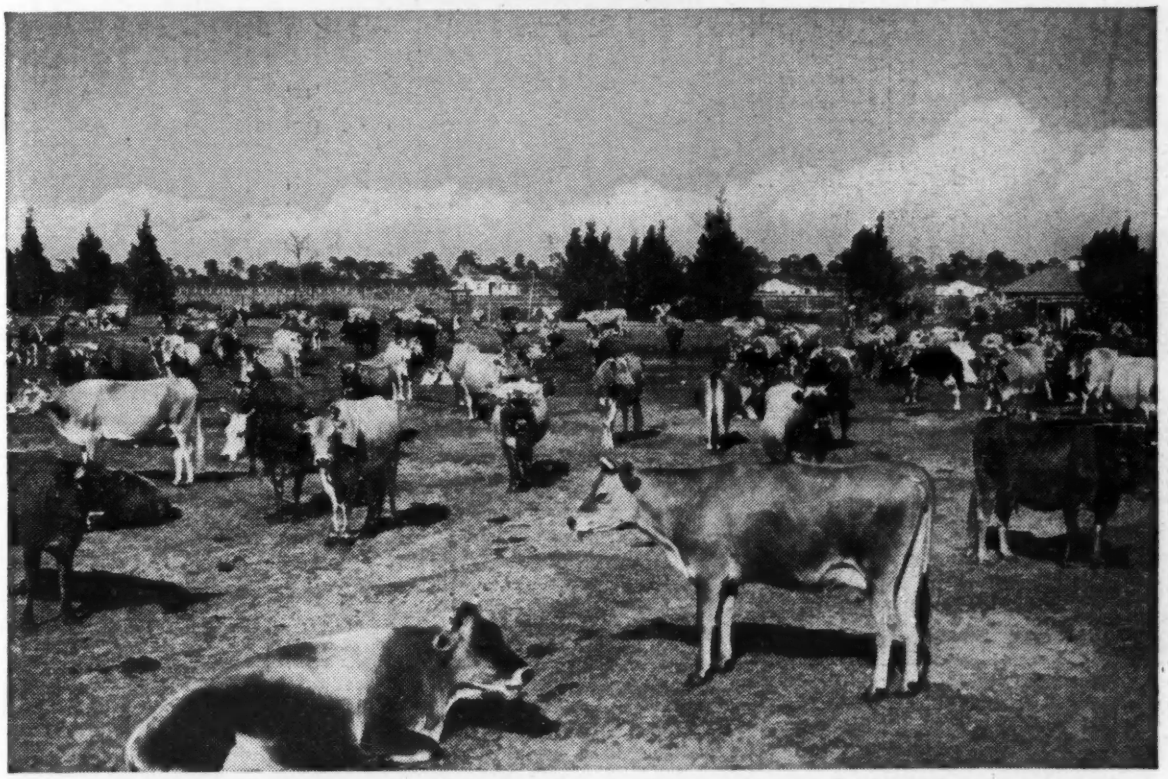
Mineral oil, white, tech., 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82 -	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.61 -	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York	gal.	.84 -	—
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89 -	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.63 -	—
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84½-	—
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½-	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.68½-	—
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1660-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1760-	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum odorless, tanks, refy, Watson Calif.	gal.	.25 -	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.25 -	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.25 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.32 -	—
Newark	gal.	.29 -	—
New York, dlvd	gal.	.30½-	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.2725-	—
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½-	—
tankwagon New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½-	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169 -	—
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York	gal.	.18 -	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.20 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.20½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.289 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Newark	gal.	.19 -	—
New York	gal.	.19 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.20½-	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb	6.30 -	—
Molasses blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.14 -	.14½
tanks, New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Molybdated orange bbls	lb.	.48 -	—
Molybdenum metal, powd. 80 or 200 mesh, ctns, works	kilo	7.84 -	—
325 mesh ctns, works	kilo	9.13 -	—
Molybdenum trioxide pure, dms., works	lb	1.15 -	—
Tech. dms. works basis Mo content	lb	1.39 -	—
Molybdic acid, 85% dms. works	lb	1.20 -	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.58½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55 -	—
Monochloracetic acid purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	28½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.25 -	—
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis.	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.35 -	—
Monoethylaniline (see N Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)			
Monoisopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	28½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Monoisopropylamine anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis.	lb.	.29 -	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.38 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, frt equald 100% basis.	lb.	.29 -	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½-	—
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb	3.05 -	—
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis	lb	3.25 -	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd	lb.	1.07 -	—
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)			
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs	lb.	.29	.30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Mor o-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)			
Morphine cns	oz	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate anhyd. cns	oz	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride NF cns.	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate USP cns	oz	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l. dlvd E	lb	.55¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56¼	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.52¾-	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn. ambrette fib dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	4.45	5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	5.05	5.65
cns., 5-lb lots	lb	5.20	5.50
Ketone, fib dms., 100-lb lots.	lb	4.70	5.30
cns., 25-lb lots	lb	5.35	—
cns., 5-lb lots	lb	5.45	—
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40 -	—
cns. 25-lb lots	lb	1.45 -	—
cns 5-lb lots	lb	1.50	—
Mustard seed Danish yellow bgs	lb.	.10¼ -	—
Montana, yellow, Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	—
Montana, bgs., No. 1	lb.	.09¼-	—
Mustard oil, syn. bots	lb	1.60	1.85
Mustard seed oil nat dms	lb	17½	Nom
Myristic acid, dms.	lb.	.23 -	.25½
tanks	lb.	.22¾-	—
Myrobalans, Bombay	ton.	52.00	53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock	ton.	59.00	60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	73.00	74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.19½-	19¾
Myrrh gum cs	lb.	.50	.55

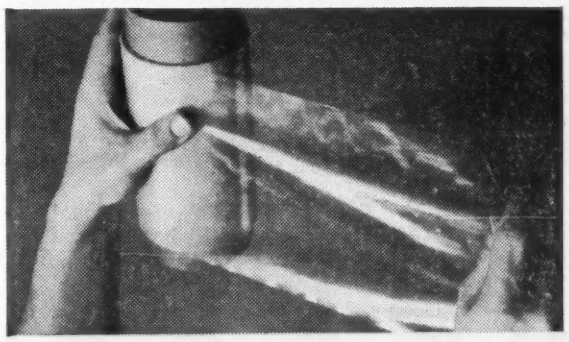
N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)			
Naphtha petroleum, cleaner's 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15 -	15½
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140° F., flash tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19 -	—
New York	gal.	.19 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Naphtha, VM&P petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18 -	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York group 3	gal.	.19 - .13875-	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., tankwagon Boston.	gal.	.21½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.299 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½-	—
Newark	gal.	.20½-	—
New York	gal.	.20½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74°, tanks tanks frt equald	lb.	.06¼ -	—
78°, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	.07½-	.08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾-	.08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
Imp. 78° bgs., large lots	lb.	.035	.05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	11¾	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	18½-	—
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50 -	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)			
2-Naphthol-3,6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine bbls., frt alld	lb.	.50 -	—
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60 -	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)			
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)			
2-Naphthylamine 7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib dms	lb	8.50 -	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb	.30 -	.33
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.29 -	.32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28 -	.31
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram.		.35 -	—
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram		.40	—
Neroli oil, NF French, bots	lb.	550.00	575.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	70.00 -	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.55	2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nickel acetate bbls. dlvd	lb	73	80
Nickel carbonate bbls. dlvd	lb	80¾	87¾
Nickel chloride bbls. dlvd	lb	40½	48½
Nickel formate bbls. ton lots, frt. alld	lb	72	73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works	lb	74	—
Nickel nitrate bbls. works	lb	32½	33¼
Nickel oxide, black, bbls	lb	84	—
Green, bbls	lb	85	—
Nickel sulfate bgs. c.l. dlvd	lb	32½	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd	lb	33½	40½
Nicotinamide USP dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb dms. frt alld	lb	1.20	—
40% manufacturers 500-lb dms., frt alld	lb	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid USP dms dlvd	kilo	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10¼-	—
Niketham ide chys	lb	7.50	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be. cbys., c.l., works E	100 lbs	5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l. works E	100 lbs	6.05	6.85
38° Be. chys c.l works, E	100 lbs	6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l. works E	100 lbs	6.55	7.35

HOW HERCULES HELPS...



KEEP COWS CONTENTED—A number of Hercules ingredients contribute toward healthy, more productive livestock. Dalpac® BHT, for example, is a high quality feed antioxidant that promotes full assimilation of essential nutrients and protects vitamin potency. Hercules para-cresol is the basis for intermediates used in the production of growth stimulants and other pharmaceutical chemicals. Sprays based on Thanite® protect animals from annoying and often harmful insect pests.



PIONEER NEW PRODUCTS—Pro-fax*, Hercules' new polypropylene, makes transparent film with exceptional resistance to chemicals, oils, greases, and will withstand heats to 300° F. Rigid enough for use in overwrap machines, new Pro-fax films have excellent impact and tear strength and can be heat-sealed with conventional equipment.

UPGRADE FOOD FLAVORS—Monosodium glutamate from the Huron Division of Hercules is being used by an ever increasing number of food packers to enhance the quality of their products. MSG increases taste appeal—and sales—of a wide variety of processed foods.

*Hercules trademark

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

G58-3

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES

Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.05	7.25
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
	lb.	.20	.30½
8-pt. bots, extra, cs, c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms, t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.41
12-20 cps., bbls. c.l. same basis,	lb.	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds, bbls. c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald	unit.	1.38	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.35	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton.		3.10	.80
Nitromethane, dms, c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.45	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—

For shipments to western states add 2c. to above schedule.

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.30	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	1.85	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.85	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	12.00	15.75
USP dist., West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	13.00	15.75
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.50	.70
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J.	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—

Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.19¾	.22¼
tanks	lb.	.17¼	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.18½	.21
tanks	lb.	.16	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.19¼	.19½
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.15½	.16
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.45	2.50
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
USP gran. cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	2.35
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	1.10	1.75
Messina, cns	lb	3.85	6.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.90	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.44	—

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid. (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).

Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.79	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.87	Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾	—
8-Oxynaphthoic acid, 6b dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.	lb.	.14½	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.12¼	—
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms	lb.	.15¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	13¾	14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns	lb.	4.75	6.00
Papain, African, bots	lb.	No prices.	
Ceylon, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns., 25-oz to 100-oz lots	oz	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35

BECCO's high-purity Peracetic Acid is available for immediate delivery!

Seems that there are still a few people who don't know they can get immediate delivery on high-purity Peracetic Acid. Fact is, commercial quantities of Becco's Peracetic are available right now, in a solution of the following typical composition—uncontaminated with any other organic material:

CH_3COOOH....40% CH_3COOH....39%
H_2SO_4....1% H_2O....15% H_2O_2....5%
(Plus a stabilizer, 500 ppm)

Becco research has studied many epoxidation techniques and stands ready now, as always, to help you use high-purity Peracetic Acid to meet your particular epoxidation requirements. For example, under reaction conditions developed by Becco, high yields of epoxides are obtainable from a wide variety of difficult-to-epoxidize olefinics.

Moreover, this versatile oxidant has proved superior in the production of amine oxides, sulfones, metal salts, etc. Becco Peracetic Acid is also widely used as a bleaching agent, as a germicide, and as a polymerization catalyst.

The essential points to remember are these: If you are currently using Peracetic Acid, rely on Becco as *the* source for the *high-purity* product. If you are not now using Peracetic, but would like to investigate its use in epoxidation reactions (or the use of H_2O_2, for that matter), Becco research will work with you—and there's no obligation on your part. Feel free to consult us.

In the meantime, you will find the following bulletins of interest—they're free at your request:

BULLETIN No. 4 — Peracetic Acid 40%

BULLETIN No. 69 — Epoxidation and Hydroxylation with Becco Hydrogen Peroxide and Peracetic Acid.

Progress in Peroxygens ®BECCO

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation
Station B, Buffalo 7, New York

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK APRIL 14-18

fmc FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

FMC CHEMICALS INCLUDE: BECCO Peroxygen Chemicals • WESTVACO Phosphates, Barium and Magnesium Chemicals • WESTVACO Alkalis, Chlorinated Chemicals and Carbon Bisulfide • NIAGARA Insecticides, Fungicides and Industrial Sulphur • OHIO-APEX Plasticizers and Chemicals • FAIRFIELD Pesticide Compounds and Organic Chemicals

Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .32 - .46
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see o-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin crude scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM tanks refy lb .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F ASTM tanks refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F. ASTM tanks refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F ASTM tanks refy lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- 14½
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. tots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller tots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., divd., N of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equaid with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 64.00 -65.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .22½- .23
tanks lb. .20½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb 2.05 2.06
Dom. tech. powd. 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .26 - —
Lampong black, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Sarawak black, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Funtuas, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .39 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp USP bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls, frt. alld lb 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.95

Petrolatum, cream dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber dms. c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅝- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅜- —
soft yellow, dms. c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, nonret dms c.l., works lb. .16½ .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55% sulfonic content, nonret. dms. c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .93 - —
p-Phenetidine dms., c.l., frt alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol USP, dms. 100-lb lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), nonret dms. frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), nonret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled nonret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —

Phenolphthalein USP or yellow fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib dms. smaller lots lb. 1.32 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms t.t.l., same basis lb 47 - —
NF, fib dms. t.l. same basis lb 43 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb 46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln. 50% bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., ens lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76½- —

AVAILABLE TO USERS OF PENOLA SOLVENTS

The Penola staff of experts will be glad to advise on your processing problems or supply any technical data you require.

PURITY – Penola solvents are laboratory-tested for absolute purity. This is your guarantee of efficient, economical processing.

FAST DELIVERY – The Penola multi-location storage facilities and excellent shipping service assure speedy delivery of top-grade solvents to your lab or plant.

Penola

Penola Oil Company, 15 W. 51st Street, New York, N.Y. Chicago • Detroit • Los Angeles

Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms. 1,000-lb. lb 1.10 - —
lots works lb 1.10 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms lb 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb lots dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb. .38½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ - .28
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½ - .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ - .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17 75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ref. cyls., works lb. .15½ - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph. red dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
White (yellow) solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —

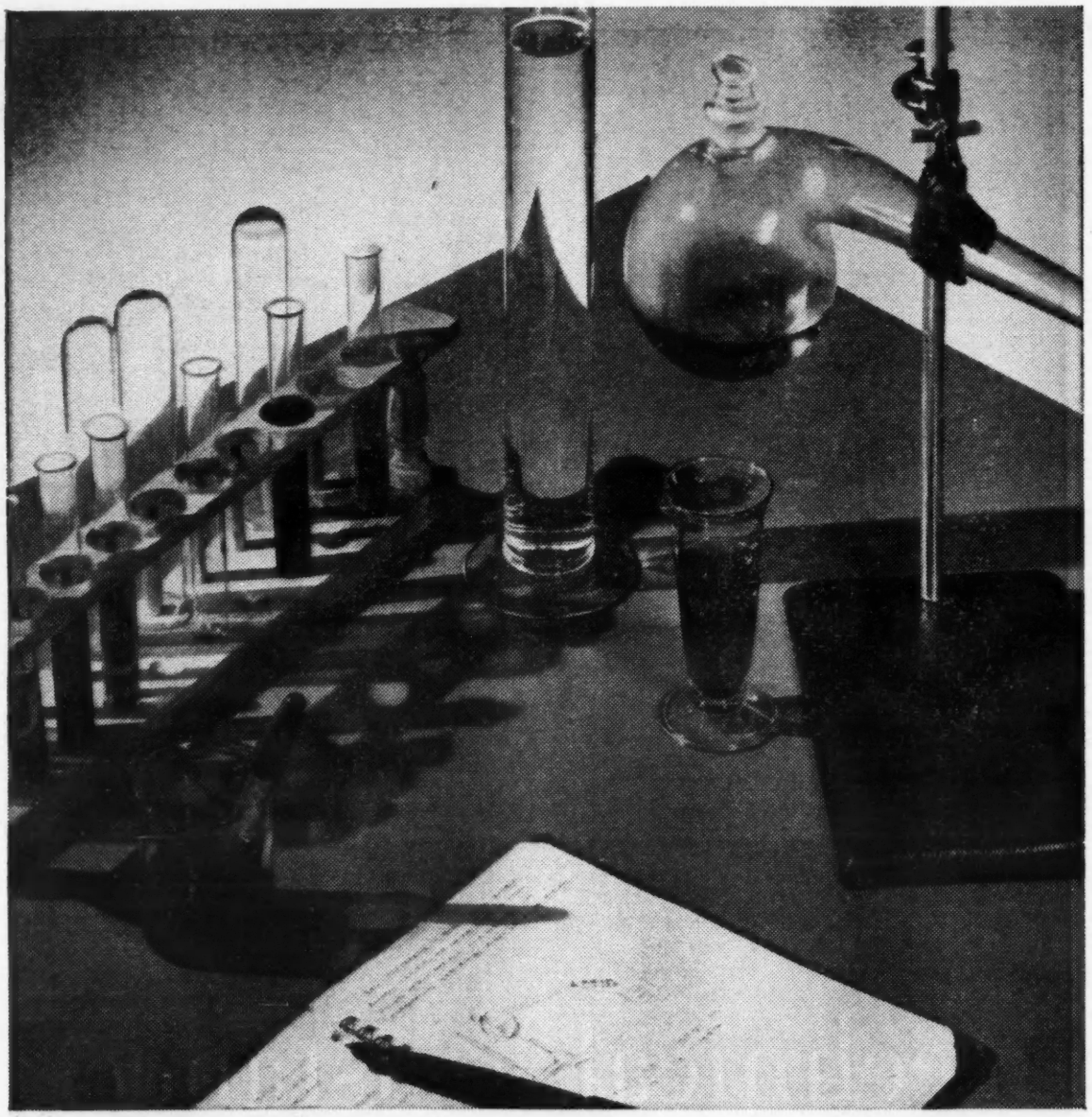
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395 - .1450
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1550 - .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Obama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueble, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
dms., t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks same basis lb. .415 .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms. c.l. works. lb. .32½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, 99%, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls oz. .65 - —
Tech. bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .31½ - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 2.60
Pine oil dest.-dist. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse New York lb. .176 - —
dms. dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l. works. lb. .0561 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .0634 - —
dms., c.l. ex whse., New York. lb. .0745 - —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 - —
dms. incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½ - —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works gal. 1.12 - —
dms. incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½ - —
Pink root, bls. lb 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.24 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb lots. lb. 1.22 - —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms. dlvd E lb 3.70 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 68.00 -75.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .46 - .48
Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs lb. .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .25½ - —
Danish lb. .25 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. No Stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½ - .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .53
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst. dms. c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼ - —
NF, cryst., works, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾ - —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 .50¼
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41¼



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Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots .lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots .....lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. .....lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works ..... unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. .....lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price . unit-ton. .38 - .38½
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton.26.23 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price.ton.27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots..100lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works..ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse....ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyropnosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .746 - .818
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .54 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .57 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works..... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2O, and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price.ton.13.43 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. .....gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots....gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ..... lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. ....gram. No Prices
Progesterone acetate, bots....gram. No Prices
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge..... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor..gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. .....lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Propylene glycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .39 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. ..... lb. .03¾- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .08½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs....ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. .....ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 6.75 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works .... lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .73 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride bots. 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech. bbls .. lb 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb dms .... lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½ 08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .106718- —
Ordinary solid 63% tannin bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quercitron extract cryst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. .. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate USP ens. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, ens. 100-oz lots oz. .54 —
Quinine bisulfate USP ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride ens. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate USP ens 1,000-oz lots oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline dms. c.l. frt equald lb 50¾ —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 51¼ —
tanks same basis ..... lb 50 —

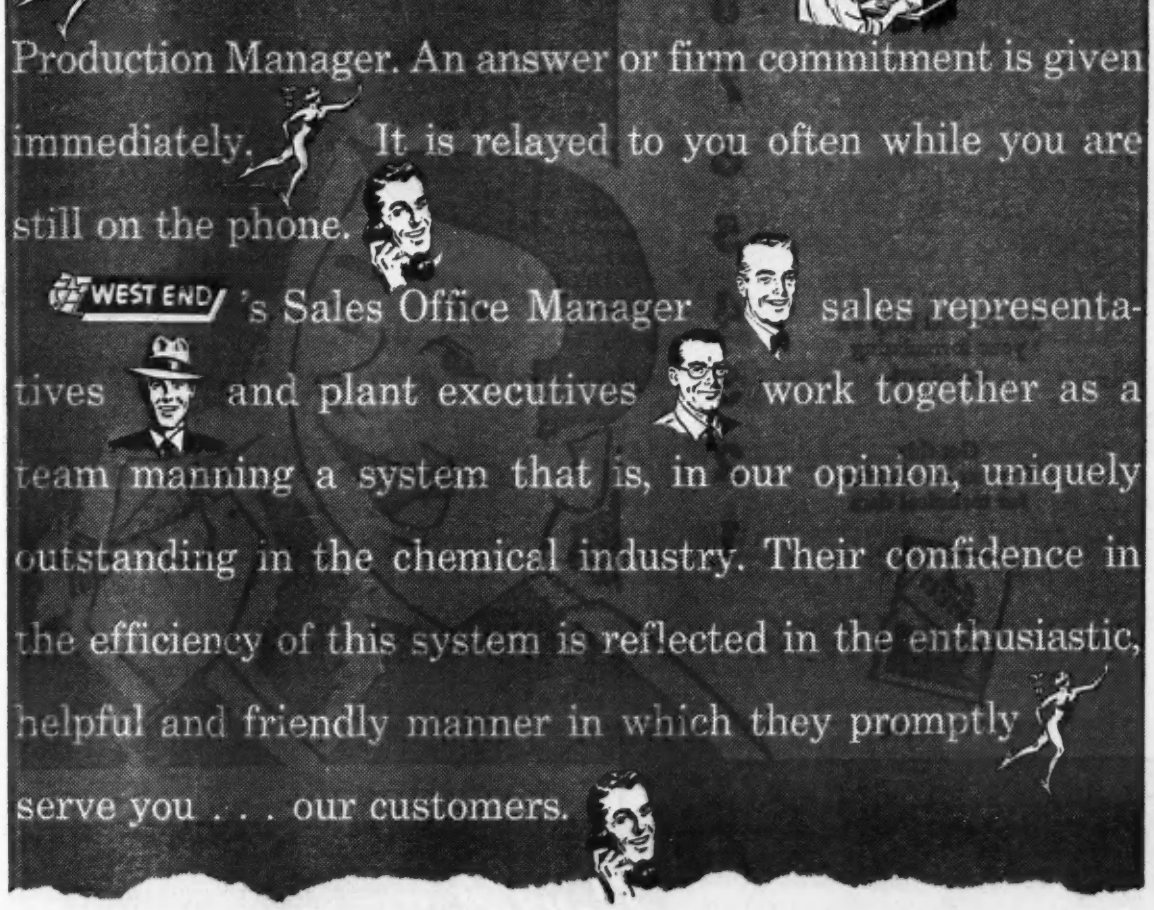
R

R salt, paste dms. frt alld. 100% basis lb 88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb 98 —
Rapeseed oil, dms., ... lb. .17½- .18
tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate 45-50% bgs. works lb 1.00 —
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd. bbls., dms lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine No 40 (see Carmine)
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Here's why WEST END can answer your inquiry on product availability immediately!


When you phone an order or request information on current availability or long term supply of a product, the Sales Office Manager in Oakland with whom you speak can contact the plant at WEST END immediately. He talks by private wire teletype with the Production Manager. An answer or firm commitment is given immediately. It is relayed to you often while you are still on the phone.
WEST END 's Sales Office Manager sales representatives and plant executives work together as a team manning a system that is, in our opinion, uniquely outstanding in the chemical industry. Their confidence in the efficiency of this system is reflected in the enthusiastic, helpful and friendly manner in which they promptly serve you . . . our customers.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

SODA ASH
SALT CAKE
BORAX • HYDRATED LIME

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol tech grade, dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. 77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis .... lb. .78½- —
USP cryst., dms works .. lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms. works ..... lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF dms lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 .16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated PTMA works kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb.33.00 -39.00
Synthetic ..... lb.15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .39 - —
Riboflavin USP tin dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, 6lb. dms. kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. Tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz.72.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.50
Spanish, tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo.17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo.18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, cns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots .... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.36.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. ..... lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .... lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd .. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more .. lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more .. lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. .. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns ..... lb.11.25 -13.25
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms ..... lb .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .65
Savin oil, USP, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis .lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Indian nat., bgs lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs ... lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .34 .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg., lots ..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .... lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .. Troy oz. .88⅝- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots .. oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½- —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ..... lb.53.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works. lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works .... lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works. lb. .17½- —
less than ton lots, works .... lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots ..... kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. .45 - —

Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1990	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works	100 lbs	2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.40	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium bromide, USP gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda, sal)			
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)			
Sodium chloride, USP gran., bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
dms., 20-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.66	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Sodium chromate, anhyd., 6b dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
6b. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015-	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1065-	1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms.	lb.	.26½	.27½
USP XIV, gran., dms.	lb.	.29½	.30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	—
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	—
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.			
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
6b. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1430	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	8.65	—
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. 6b. dms.	lb.	8.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.84	—
Tech., dms., bgs.	lb.	.37¾	.38¼
Sodium hydride, powd. dms., works,	lb.	1.90	2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)			
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24¾	—
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots,	lb.	.23½	.28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic)			
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.97	—
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs	8.05	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	8.45	—
Tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	7.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, lb	100 lbs	7.65	—
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.55	—
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs	7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	8.05	—
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs	5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.55	—
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.42	2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.26½	—
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.19½	.20¾
tanks, divd	lb.	.18	—
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)			
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	92.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	ton	150.00	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.	ton	155.00	—
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works	ton	200.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	ton	268.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.	ton	273.50	—
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l, works,	lb.	.19½	—
Fused, 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Sodium metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.69	—
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.70	—
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works,	100 lbs	6.05	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.55	—
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	4.45	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	4.80	6.75
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	4.95	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.30	7.20
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, t.l. equald	lb.	.92	.96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld	lb.	.73	.74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)			
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)			
Sodium naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works	ton	48.75	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	45.25	—
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bags., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton	49.75	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	46.25	—
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs	9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	11.00	—
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.05	7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs	5.65	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.90	7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works,	100 lbs	12.35	—
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)			
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)			
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.27½	34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.23	—
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	28½	.33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads: ¼c per lb over earlot prices.			
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb	.19	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.21	—
Sodium peroxide, dms. c.l., t.l., divd. E. of Miss	lb.	.20½	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	.21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.75	—
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, fx., gran., dms.	lb.	.50	.51
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.53	.54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt. equald.	100 lbs	7.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.45	8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.10	—
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs	9.00	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	9.40	10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	9.05	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald	100 lbs	8.45	10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs	4.65	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald	100 lbs	5.00	5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs			
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)			
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works frt equald.	100 lbs	11.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	11.85	12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.37	.39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs	7.81	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	9.21	9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.78½	—
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.	lb.	.81½	—
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.35	—
bgs., l.c.l. divd zone 1	100 lbs	4.10	4.35
bgs., l.c.l. divd zone 2	100 lbs	4.35	4.60
divd. zone 3	100 lbs	4.75	4.90
divd Zone 4	100 lbs	5.35	5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me N H and Vt. in which there are special county zones. Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis. (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn Mo (except St. Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan., Neb W of 98° N D., Okla., S D Tex W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs c.l. works	100 lbs	5.00	—
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works,	100 lbs	5.35	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.50	—
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works,	100 lbs	5.85	—
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs	1.55	—
dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs	1.90	2.40
tanks, works	100 lbs	1.20	—

GRADES AND PACKAGES

	Technical Granular (99.8% pure)	CP Granular (99.9% pure)	69-70% (Solution)
Paper bag 100 lb net	✓		
Burlap bag (Triotex) 100 lb net	✓		
Fiber Drum 400 lb net	✓		
Steel Drum 100 lb net	✓	✓	
Tank Cars		✓	✓

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Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs	2.60	3.00
tanks, works	100 lbs	1.90	—
52° Be. turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.65	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.00	3.50
tanks, works	100 lbs	2.30	—
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton	67.50	—
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.065	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.069	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher			
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.598	.658
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works	lb.	.22	—
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms	lb.	.22½	—
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	ton	54.00	—
detergent, rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works	ton	36.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	32.00	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.17½	.18
gran., fib. dms	lb.	.17½	.18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.07¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
Liq., 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis	ton.	130.00	—
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald	lb.	.06	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	—
Fused, bbls., c.s. works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.95	—
Tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
bgs., l.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).			
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).			
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	.65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	—
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	—
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).			
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½	—
ctns., 1-ton or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.37½	—
90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½	—
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.38	—
50-lb dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.40	—
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.44	—
10-lb cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.46	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.			
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.16	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.56	9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.70	10.10
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E	lb.	1.18	Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.52	—
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31	.35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.345	—
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City	gal.	.35	—
323°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas	gal.	.32	—
334°-349°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.33	—
334°-302°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.25	—
365°-404°F. b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.43	—
367°-421°F. b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas	gal.	.32	—
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.24	—
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey	gal.	.26	—
212°-293°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.24	—
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.215	—
266°-374°F b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.27	—
282°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston	gal.	.25	—
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.27	—
352°-413°F b.r. 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.33	—
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.38	—
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.32	—
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34	—
fib dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	.39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.33	—
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35	—
fib dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitol, cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25	.26
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38	.39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	—
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur	ton.	60.00	-61.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.10⅜	—
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05½	—
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1553	.1575
tanks	lb.	.1353	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1503	.1525
tanks	lb.	.1303	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15⅝	.15⅞
tanks	lb.	.13⅜	—
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.19	.21½
tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Single-distilled, dms.	lb.	.17¾	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼	—
Soybean pitch, dms. works	lb.	.03	.05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.068	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80	.90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.75	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.65	4.80
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1823	.1850
tanks	lb.	.1650	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1725	.1750
tanks	lb.	.1550	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32	.34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾	—
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	3.55
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
White, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.14	.16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.757	.767
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.01½	1.02½
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.952	1.446
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.82½	.83½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.009	1.029
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.38	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.53	—
Powd., paper bgs, c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.65	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0635	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
bgs., ex whse, New York	lb.	.08¾	.10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14	.15
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs	lb.	.17	.19½
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.19
Triple pressed, bgs.	lb.	.19¼	.21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0850	.0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0850	.0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.84	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate, bbls., works.	lb.	.46	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb	1.88	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots	oz.	25.00	25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Styrax, USP, cs.	lb.	1.35	1.46

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KOH—Caustic Potash • CCl_4—Carbon Tetrachloride • NH_3—Anhydrous Ammonia

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.8%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk.....lb. .1260- —
c.l., t.l., same basis.....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1710- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E. lb. .0685- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works.....lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot.....lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms...kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms...kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib, dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms.....kilo.18.75 -19.85

Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms.....kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms. kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo 5.50 5.85
microcrystals, dms. .....kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo 6.05 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos..long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Sulfur, refd., flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works.... lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis .. lb .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18 60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100% tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers cbys, c.l. frt equald lb 12¾- —
consumers' cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb 14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb 16¼- —
5-pt bots extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb 18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 25% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .... lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.... ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -45.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04⅛
tanks, works .....lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb .08 - .08⅛
tanks, works .....lb. .06 - .06⅛
Refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb .07 - .07⅛
tanks, works .....lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. .....lb .11 - .12⅛
tanks, works .....lb .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works .....ton.40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .11¾- .11⅞
inedible, fancy bleachable tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07⅞- —
prime, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅞- .08
special, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07⅞- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅜- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. .....lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. .....lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l... lb 14½- —
dms. l.c.l. lb 15½ .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk. unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia Chicago, bulk..unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots .... lb 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots .... lb 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. .....lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. .....lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs. ex whse. lb. .10½- .11⅛
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .07⅛
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. shipl lb 49½- —
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. .....lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. .....lb .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb .70 —
Terpineol, prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Extra, dms. .....lb. .41 - .70
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. .....lb .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate dms. .....lb 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. ... gram. No Prices
Testosterone proprionate, USP gram. No Prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .23 .23⅛

Caustic soda and chlorine, basic Columbia-Southern chemicals, are used throughout many industries . . . textiles, for one.

THE FUTURE FOR SO MANY PRODUCTS

LOOK AT Cl_2—CHLORINE

Highly reactive chlorine's transforming touch creates thousands of molecular regroupings necessary to economical processing of products ranging from solvents to plastics, wonder drugs to refrigerants.

LOOK AT Na_2CO_3—SODA ASH

This versatile alkali serves as basic raw material or essential "refiner" in the manufacture of glass, chemicals, detergents, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, pigments, soap, textiles, paper and many other items.

LOOK AT NaOH—CAUSTIC SODA

Petroleum producers and cellophane manufacturers, textile and rubber makers, businesses by the dozens put caustic soda's voracious appetite to work "eating" away unwanted organic or inorganic compounds.

LOOK AT H_2O_2—HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

One of Columbia-Southern's newer products, this compliant chemical has a range of reactions that permits its use for bleaching paper and textiles, as a rocket propellant, as a reagent in organic syntheses.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

HCl—Muriatic Acid • $TiCl_4$—Titanium Tetrachloride • $Ca(OCl)_2$—Calcium Hypochlorite
Chlorinated Solvents • Chlorinated Benzenes • Agricultural Chemicals • Chrome Chemicals

Tetraethyl Orthosilicate—Triethylene Glycol

Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., divd. E lb. 61½ —
dms., t.c.l. divd E lb. 62½ —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns. dms. frt equald lb. 75 —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .53½ —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .54½ —
tanks, divd E lb. 51 —
Tetrahydrofuran dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. 36½ —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 —
tanks, works lb 35 —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. 34½ —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .33½ —
dms. c.l. t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½ —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½ —
tanks, divd E. of Denver lb .34 —
tanks, divd W of Denver lb. .35 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, divd. lb. 7.50 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., divd. lb. 5.00 10.00
Theobromine NF fib dms lb 4.50 —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 — —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 — —
Theophylline anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 — —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo. 40.00 — —
USP ampule grade fib dms kilo 42.00 — —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 40.00 — —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 — —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 — —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 — —
Tungstated PTMA kgs. works lb. 6.20 — —
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys., 100% basis lb 1.33 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purit., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 —
Thiourea tech, bgs. t.l. trt. alld. lb .33 — —
bgs., t.c.l. frt alld lb .35 — —
Thorium nitrate purif. fib dms., 100-lb lots or more works lb 3.50 —
dl-Threonine bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .26 — —
Spanish, bgs lb. .14 — —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .33 — —
white, cns lb 2.20 — —
Tech. white cns lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms lb 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .92½ — —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., t.c.l., divd. lb. .25½ — —
bgs., t.c.l., divd lb. .26½ — —
reg., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .25½ — —
bgs., t.c.l., divd lb. .26½ — —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 180.00 — —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton. 205.00 — —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 — —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .27½ — —
bgs., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .28½ — —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% TiO_2, reg. bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09¾ — —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .09⅞ — —
50% TiO_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾ — —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14⅞ — —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 — —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27¼ — .29
tanks, works lb. .20 — —
Tobias acid, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .81 — —
d-a-Tocopherols mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 91.00 — —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 134.20 — —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 168.00 — —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots. kilo. 168.00 — —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo. 122.00 — —
25% dry, powd. bots kilo. 30.50 32.00
o-Tolidine base dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 — —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 — —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 — —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.00 5.00
Toluene, coaltar indstl or nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa. gal. .29½ — —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½ — —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½ — —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½ — —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29½ — —
Johnstown Pa. gal. .29½ — —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .29½ — —
Lone Star Tex. gal. .29¼ — —
Lorain Ohio gal. .29½ — —
Middletown Ohio gal. .31 — —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 — —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29½ — —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29½ — —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .29½ — —
Terre Haute Ind. gal. .29½ — —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .29½ — —
Toluene, petroleum indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 — —
Bayonne, N J. gal .31 — —
Baytown Tex. gal. .29¼ — —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .31 — —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½ — —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 — —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼ — —
Philadelphia Pa. gal .31 — —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 — —
Wood River Ill. gal. .32 — —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 — —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .17 — —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 — —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 — —
dms., 125 lbs to t.l. lb. 1.00 — —
m-Toluidine dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .79 — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 — —
o-Toluidine dms. c.l. works, frt. alld. lb. .27 — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 — —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms. frt. alld lb. .54 — —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 — —
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .93 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 —
Light shades kgs works lb 1.70 —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 — —
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam cs lb 1.35 —
Totaquine 100-oz bots cns oz. .42 —
Toxaphene dms. c.l t.l., works lb. .22 —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. works lb .23 —
Tragacanth gum No 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms. c.l. divd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 — —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .40 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 — —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½ —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ — —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 — —
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l., works lb. .52½ — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ — —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 — —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ — —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 — —
Trichloroacetic acid bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene dms c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 — —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 — —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼ — —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., divd lb. .14¾ — —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .17¾ — —
tanks, divd lb. .13¾ — —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ — —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .14¼ — —
tanks, works lb. .11½ — —
Trichloroethylene dms. c.l., or t.l., works frt equald lb. .13 —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb. .15 .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .35 — —
dms. t.c.l. divd lb. .36 — —
tanks, divd lb. .32½ — —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., di d lb. .41½ — —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .35½ — —
tanks, divd lb. .32½ — —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., divd. lb. .26½ — —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .27½ — —
tanks, divd lb. .24 — —
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .24¾ — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ — —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 — —
Triethylamine dms. c.l., works, divd. E lb. .50 — —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ — —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ — —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ — —
tanks frt alld E of Denver lb .43¾ — —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .40¼ — —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .41½ — —
tanks, divd lb. .36 — —
Triethylene glycol dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .21 — —
dms., t.c.l. divd E lb. .22 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ — —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

T.C.P.—Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.—Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

D.D.V.P.—Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate

D.E.T.—Diethyl Toluamide

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .22 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane fib ctns. works. lb. 75.00 —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24 - .24½
tanks, New York lb. .21¼- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red bbls. works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market. Naval Stores)
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin USP bots gram .55 .58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls. dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35

Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala, Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c.). Miss, N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald. with Chicago.

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E., ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W. Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
whole, tins lb. 9.50 -10.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb. 10.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —

Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .13
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —

Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram. 215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish liver oils. Calciferol and Viosterol).

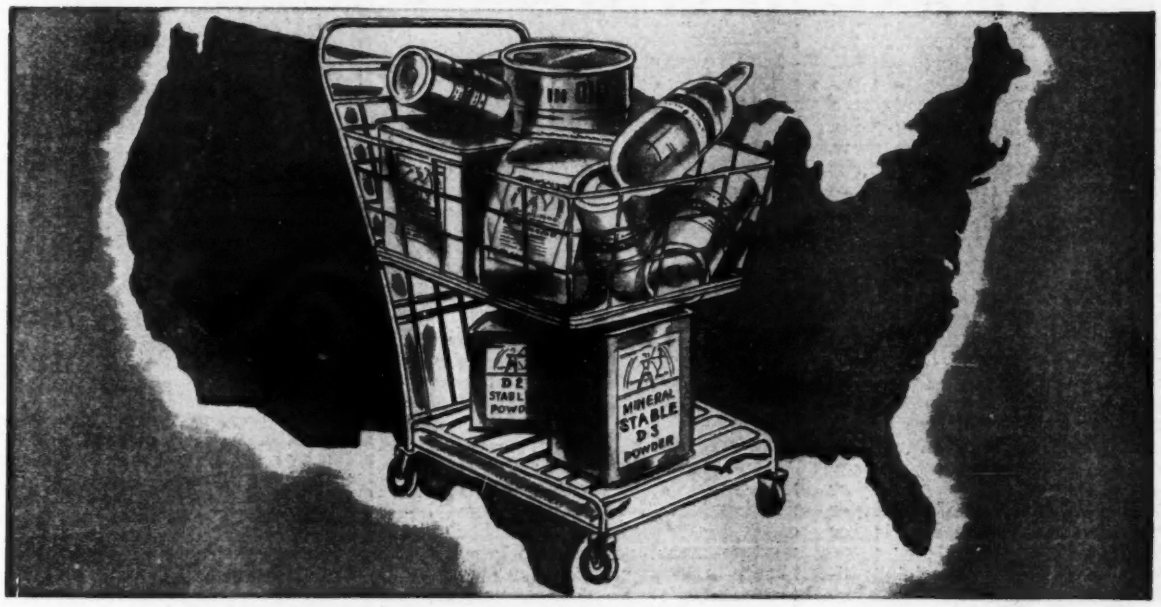
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione)
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African bls., ex dock ton. 78.50 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 73.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb 08¼- .08½

—Continued on page 49

The Vitamin D Supermarket for the United States



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Volume 173 **April 14, 1958** **No. 16**

It's a Recess—Make Use of It

Legislative bod'es find it very useful to take time off from their more or less effective endeavoring to do what they think is expected of them and to get in contact with those who pay them. Taking a recess has long been a helpfully contributive practice in connection with all sorts of activities, from primary schools to supreme courts. Overwork or other overstrain is not good for any individual or group. In very many instances if that fact is not given proper attention through the taking of a recess, there is a breakdown. That is what happened in the national economy as the consequence of its big push over the recent postwar period. The result is not—at least yet—a depression or even a recession. It is a recess—and it should be used as such.

As the recessing legislators go about among those who pay them to find out what they think of what they have been getting for their money, so should the recessed providers of materials and services for the people as a whole conduct a similar survey on what those people expect for their money. It will be wise and well for those who want to keep on getting a share of that money to make an earnest, serious effort to find out just what those who provide it think about what President Eisenhower—and his well-experienced, well-remunerated business friend and volunteer adviser—have had to say about voluntary restraint of rather shortsighted desires for still greater production, higher prices, and bigger pay.

It would be a broadly beneficial utilization of the recess also to get management, labor, and economic analysts and commenters into an earnest, impartial, openminded conference on what to say about current conditions, as well as what to do about them. Something useful—perhaps helpful—could be learned through getting something approaching a clear concept of why there is on one side of the street a big holler for expansion in the steel industry, when a statistical poster on the other side sets forth that the production of steel is only 43.6 percent of the industry's existing capacity. There must be something informative somewhere with respect of the clamoring of industry for tax reductions which could provide money for more investment for further expansion when commenters are seriously declaring that currently unsatisfactory conditions are largely, if not wholly, the consequence of uncontrolled inventory accumulation.

There are many things to be looked for—and found—in the course of a properly utilized recess. Why, for example, is a big "Buy Now" drive being promoted when consumers are spending much more than ever before—in large measure through price compulsion—for the things they want and need—food for example—and farsighted economists are doing strong missionary work for the encouragement of thrift? Why should people be cajoled into buying long-tailed automobiles which cannot be fitted into a parking space—when one can be found—cars requiring the consumption of a gallon of gasoline and ten to thirty minutes of time in warming up the power steering to the extent necessary to make it possible to drive around a corner? What have those who are consequently penalized in prices to say about the big noise that wages should be commensurate with productivity, when at least 50 percent of the increase in productivity is attributable to the installation of more efficient mechanical equipment?

There is no depression: there is no reason why there should be. There is no recession. There is a slowdown, because this is recess-time. It should be used as such by those who brought it about—in large part involuntarily. In that use there is no place for pressuring for the politically promoted panacea of government's doing what private enterprise-ownership, management, and labor—should do for itself. There is more than a little reason to believe that it does not know what to do or how to do it. There is some reason to feel that, because of the different, incompatible views of its three constituent factors, it does not want to do what it should in self-restraint and self-improvement. It has done all that before under far more exacting conditions. If it makes proper use of its recess, it can do it again—and still better.

Trade Outlook with Canada

Among those who were adequately informed with reference to contributory conditions and sentiments, the only thing unexpected about the result of the recent election in Canada was the size of the majority by which the Conservative party was retained in office—with a very substantial increase in its parliamentary power. But, the results of the election have many more significant portents for United States business.

Trade between this country and Canada is big. In 1957, it had a bilateral value of almost $6,600,000,000, with an unfavorable balance of $853,000,000 for Canada. Imports from this country constituted 75 percent of Canada's total; exports to the United States were more than 65 percent of the total.

When the Conservative party first regained power in Canada in June, last year, the result was generally interpreted in that country to reflect a desire to become more closely related economically and generally with Britain. There was much talk about getting closer with the motherland and the commonwealth. The movement was somewhat confusing. Exports to the United Kingdom, which were running somewhat less than one-third in value of those to the United States, were a little more than 9 percent less in 1957 than in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom, running less than one-eighth the value of those from the United States, increased almost 7 percent. Canadian trade with the United States at the same time showed a gain of almost 2 percent in exports and a drop of almost 4 percent in imports.

In his campaigning for re-election this year, the Conservative Prime Minister laid much stress upon what he said was Canada's desire to be independent of the United States, especially economically. His own declared objective was primarily the wiping out of the Canadian deficit in trade with this country and an overall increasing of trade with the members of the British commonwealth. The most significant response to his program was the strongly favorable voting for Conservatives in the Province of Quebec, where affection for anything that is British is not notable and the Liberal Party had long been strongly the political favorite.

United States business and political leaders must give serious thought to the potentialities of the strong Conservative position in Canada, especially as they must be expected to have a bearing on the increasing difference of opinion between this country and most of the British group, including Canada, with reference to trading with more or less communistic countries. The trend toward that British view has been developing quite noticeably in Canada over the past year or so. The opportunity which can be presented in that connection for future, more effective Soviet propaganda designed to break up the western alliance does not offer pleasing food for thought.

There is a little popular feeling in Canada antagonistic toward doing business with the United States. There is some feeling that the "invasion" of Canada by US industrial firms is not for the best, especially when, as it is frequently charged in Conservative proclamations, Canadians are not given a fair chance to invest in, or participate in the management of, such ventures. In a recent comment upon what seemed to him to be increasing differences of opinion between the two countries on matters of trade and foreign relations, the US ambassador to Canada was reported to have appealed for increased mutual understanding of, but not necessarily full acceptance of, the respective points of view.

Cultivation of still better acquaintance in a business way is now of timely and pertinent importance. US business should take full advantage of the potentialities of the International trade fairs to be held in Vancouver May 1 to 10, and in Montreal May 30 to June 8, and the well-known widely popular national exhibition in Toronto, scheduled this year for August 22 to September 6, to develop such acquaintance. It is to be expected of its leaders that they will know how to proceed from there on—and will do so. It may be useful for them to learn that a strong sentiment is developing in the Canadian chemical industry for tariff protection measuring up to that which the US industry has.

Washington Talks It Over

Department of Agriculture Is Liberalizing Its Barter Rules To Permit Shipment of 1956-Crop Soybeans.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Department of Agriculture is liberalizing its barter rules to permit the export of 1956-crop soybeans under the barter program. Contractors will be required to export the beans to countries to which the imports will represent a net addition to United States marketings. Procedures will vary, however, depending upon whether or not the export destination is a Group I country.

Studies are now being made by the department of the import histories and other factors concerning prospective export destinations preparatory to drawing up a list of the countries to which imports of soybeans, soybean oil, or meal, are automatically assumed to mean additional US marketings. These will be known as Group I countries. Without awaiting the preparation of the list, however, the department will consider proposals for export under barter on a case-by-case basis.

Contractors desiring to export soybeans under barter to friendly countries other than those appearing on the Group I lists can submit a statement on a prescribed form from a responsible official of the importing country that the soybean imports would represent net additions to anticipated marketings of US commodities. The statements should be submitted to the Barter and Stockpiling Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA.

The soybeans will be priced in accordance with CCC monthly sales lists current at the time of acquisition. The identical soybeans acquired need not be exported; either the identical beans or substitute beans grading US No. 2 or better may be exported as soybeans or may be domestically crushed and exported in proportions of eleven pounds of oil and forty-seven pounds of meal for each sixty pounds of soybeans acquired from CCC.

Drug Law Righted After Nine Years

The White House has just got around to correcting a 1949 proclamation that put the wrong drug under control of the narcotic laws. Involved was a ruling that the drug had addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liabilities similar to morphine. The drug: the alpha and beta forms of 3-ethyl - 1 - methyl - 4 - phenyl-4-proprionoxypiperidine.

Back on August 26, 1949, the White House issued a proclamation placing the beta form of the drug under the narcotic laws on the basis of findings as to its liabilities. It wasn't discovered until later that it was not the beta but the alpha form of the drug that had been tested.

The situation has now been corrected by withdrawing the previous proclamation and issuing a new one putting both forms under the narcotic laws.

IRS Holds Container Taxable, Too

The toilet goods industry can't ease the nuisance tax problems for consumers by putting up its products in fancy containers suitable for other uses when empty. The Internal Revenue Service advises that the retail tax on toilet preparations applies to the selling price of the entire article—not to the contents alone.

In an effort to induce purchases, some producers have gone to great lengths to create new sales appeals by packaging their preparations in cruets, vases, and decanters elaborately designed and reusable as bud and flower vases, lamp stands, or wine decanters. The price for these toilet preparations would be considerably less if they were packaged in ordinary bottles, plastic bags, paper boxes, or cans.

Because these containers do add to the cost of the article to the consumer, it was thought that consumers could get a tax break if, because the containers were reusable, they could be exempted from the tax. IRS says, however, that this is not material. The law says the tax applies to the selling price of the article, including any charges for coverings, and containers of whatever nature.

Oil Land Speculation Curb Sought

Secretary of the Interior Seaton would like to find some way to control or eliminate the speculation in oil and gas leases on the public lands. He is considering asking congress to prohibit the assignment of oil and gas leases of less than 640 acres except where it becomes absolutely necessary.

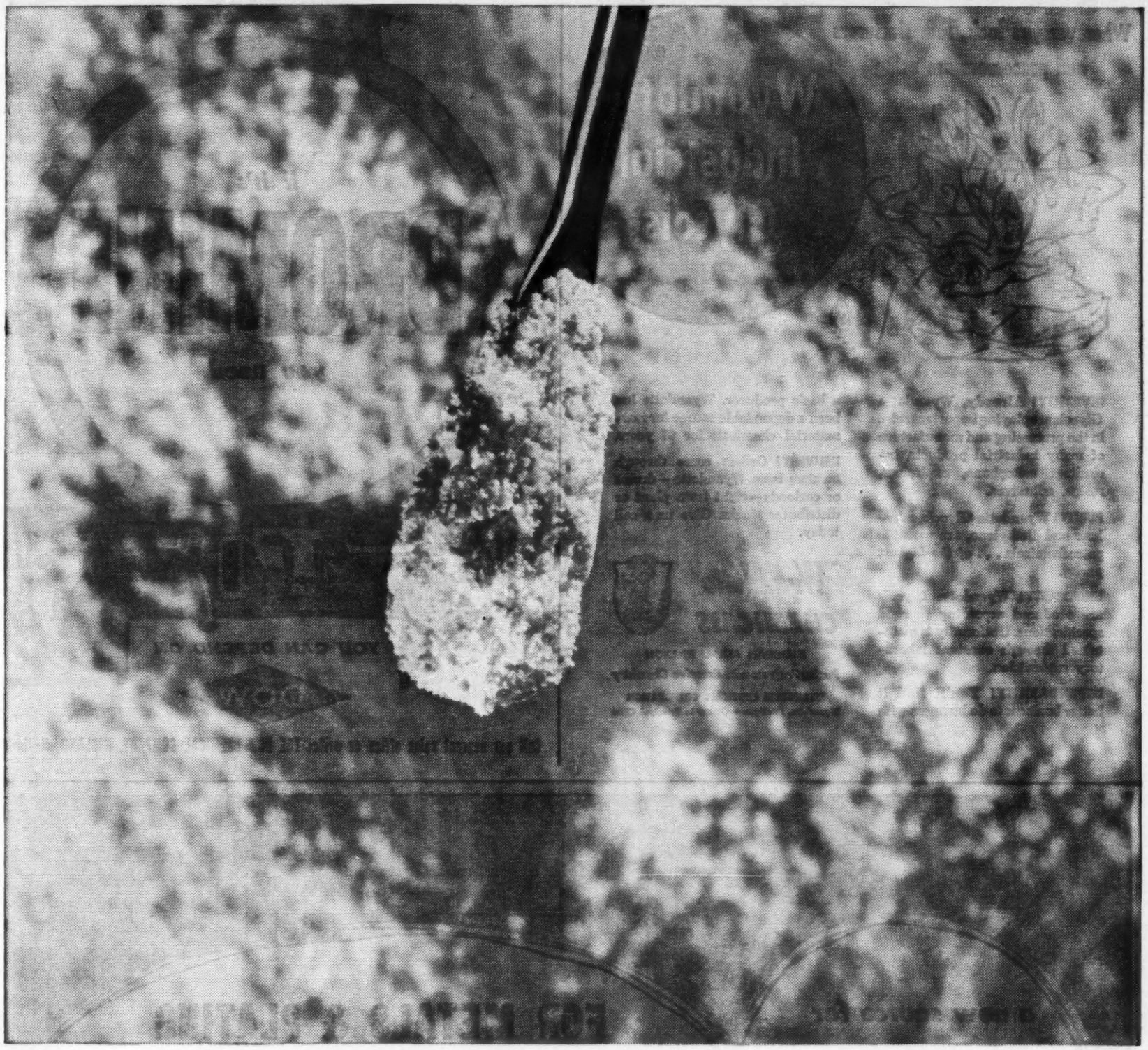
His concern has been aroused by the great number of advertisers in newspapers and other periodicals offering public federal and oil gas leases for sale. Generally, they offer forty-acre oil and gas leases for $100. It is pure speculation, he says, and contrary to what some of the advertisements imply, only a few, at the most, can be lucky enough to strike it rich blindly.

The department went through this a few years ago and amended its regulation to discourage the offering of forty-acre leases by providing that no lease would be issued for less than 640 acres except under certain circumstances. Promoters have gotten around the limitation, however, by assigning forty-acre tracts to purchasers out of the larger leases.

GSA Slates Aid for Unemployed

General Services Administration is changing its contracting procedures to channel a larger share of government purchase contracts into areas where unemployment is substantial. It is estimated that some $300 million worth of GSA purchases will be so placed by June 30.

The amount of purchase orders "set aside" for handling under the program will vary depending on such factors as the type of supplies or equipment ordered, item prices and transportation costs. Most of the orders placed through the program will be with small business firms but larger firms in labor surplus areas will also receive special consideration.



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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy chemicals producers gave mixed opinions of the current status of business. Some reported that sales had "bottomed out" in March, and that orders on hand for April had shown a definite increase in business. Others indicated that their markets were continuing sick, and that lack of demand last week was even more widespread than before. This was true particularly of chemicals relying on steel industry consumption for a large portion of their business.

An acid producer pointed to the fact that since the first of the year, steel operations had "taken a real dive," and that last week, paralysis had spread out to small volume fabricators and finishers.

Chlorine producers indicated that there had been a mild upturn in business during the first week or so in April. They conceded that there was still a lot of room for improvement.

The nonferrous metals market continued to ail. There was some dissatisfaction among aluminum producers in this country at an earlier reduction in metal instituted by a Canadian producer, which had been followed by domestic sellers.

Earlier reductions in lead metal failed to stimulate trade. A reduction in custom smelters' copper did wake up buyers, however, and more business was reported transacted at lower levels last week.

The zinc market continued weak, as high grades were lowered. Prime western slab, the chief product of the zinc metal market, held rather shakily at old prices, however. Platinum declined a dollar.

An aluminum fabricator of building materials, such as nails, passed along the reduction in primary metal to its customers by lopping quotations on several of its products. Aluminum pigments were also reduced.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 5 at 88.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 90.3 percent for the previous week, and 96.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Platinum, $1 per oz.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
104.81	104.84	104.82	104.40

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, show production and stocks of specified acids, in tons:

Production	January	December
Hydrochloric	75,514	78,300
Nitric	247,989	247,025
Phosphoric*	139,948	123,418
Sulfuric (gross)	1,345,835	1,303,350
Stocks	**January**	**December**
Hydrochloric	11,735	13,799
Nitric	17,330	17,281
Phosphoric*	16,521	16,019
Sulfuric (gross)	523,502	556,126

* Changed from 50 percent H_3PO_4 to 100 percent P_2O_5 with this report.

Chromic—Business is still sharply reduced, owing to low auto industry requirements. Trade reports say auto output isn't likely to show much improvement in the near future. Car producers are still cutting production in order to help the topheavy inventory position.

Hydrochloric—Market continues slow, and producers see little prospect of a pickup during the next few weeks. They base their pessimism on sharply curtailed steel production.

Nitric—Buying interest continues limited to prompt delivery to cover immediate needs. Fertilizer inquiry, while it has picked up seasonally, has not been of sufficient volume to offset slowdowns in other fields.

Sulfuric — Prices continued without change. Furthermore, producers report that no changes in schedule are likely. Considerable price shading continues in the New York metropolitan area in firm bids for large lots.

This applies to all grades of sulfuric. In other parts of the nation, however, prices are judged firm. One producer of acid in the New York area said that orders on hand for April appear to be in larger volume than for March.

However, other producers were not so optimistic. An observer pointed out that where large volume consumption had been off for some time, small lot consumers were now slackening off in acid use.

It was pointed out that this situation had taken some time to filter down to the small-lot consumer level. When business picks up again, it was noted, the small consumer will again lag behind large volume users, in determination of any trend.

Steel production last week fell to about the lowest level for a non-strike period since the July 4th holiday week of 1949. Output was estimated at 1,306,000 tons, or 48.4 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The previous week's output was 1,312,000 tons, or 48.6 percent of capacity.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, show production and stocks of specified chemicals, in tons:

Production	January	December
Calcium carbide	81,538	86,958
Caustic soda (electrolytic process	313,365	328,171
Lime-soda process	37,991	32,933
Chlorine gas	307,563	320,994
Soda ash, synthetic	362,799	372,603
Natural	51,966	54,996
Stocks	**January**	**December**
Calcium carbide	50,073	46,316
Caustic soda, electrolytic process	209,206	214,835
Lime-soda process	11,941	14,638
Chlorine gas*	616	598
Soda ash, synthetic	120,578	128,876
Natural	82,989	78,543

* Represented quantities of gas and liquid.

Aluminum Sulfate—Buying interest for water treatment showed substantial gains last week. This was due to widespread heavy rainfall which prevailed over much of the nation.

Paper mill demand is reported showing steady improvement, owing to gradually increasing paper output over the last few weeks. Despite the recent reduction in aluminum prices, producers of sulfate, pointing out that there is no direct relation between sulfate and aluminum metal, feel that there will be no price reduction for the sulfate.

Calcium Chloride—This chemical continues to be faced by a slow demand. Inquiry is expected to pick up soon for dust control on secondary roads, unless damp weather persists.

Caustic Soda—Some sources report a slight pickup in orders for April, as compared with March levels. No one end use has shown significant signs of a surge. Rather, it was indicated that improvement has been thinly spread over the whole end use pattern.

Export inquiry has been slow for some time. But due to the fact that supplies of dry caustic are reportedly in close balance, prices continue unchanged.

Chlorine — More producers reported last week that business thus far in April had shown definite improvement over March levels.

However, the market was admittedly far from booming last week. A good bit of capacity was reported idle. Some reports of improved consumption for paper were believed to be factors in higher chlorine consumption.

Copper Sulfate — Demand for water treatment in the east showed a surge last week, owing to heavy rains in several locations. Industrial demand was about unchanged, while agricultural use was still fairly heavy in the citrus belt.

Lead Acetate—Prices for this and other lead chemicals continued without change, despite the recent reduction in lead metal. Reason for stability is said to be contin-

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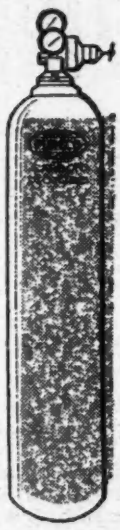
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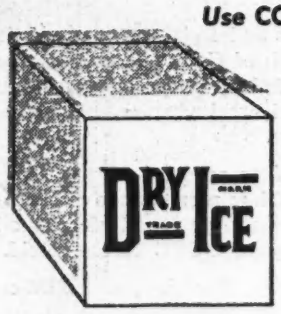

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Heavy Chemicals

ual rising production costs for the chemicals.

Manganese Dioxide—While a drop in prices for the second quarter was anticipated by some in the trade, reductions have failed to materialize.

Oddly enough, the reason for holding the line at the current price of $144.50 per ton in bags is slow business, according to sellers.

They explain that they do not want to reduce prices until present stocks at present prices are cleaned up. The reduction would have taken place April 1, it was said, had business been good enough to sufficiently deplete existing stocks.

Meanwhile, owing in part to the sharp drop in ship chartering rates, sources here feel that a price reduction is a distinct possibility, perhaps by the third quarter.

Silicofluorides — A recent development in this market is that an aluminum producer has been taking large volumes of hydrofluosilicic cryolite.

Since hydrofluosilicic acid is a potential source of raw material supply for the silicofluorides, this situation has brought about a slightly firmer aspect in the market.

Soda Ash—The aluminum industry, a large volume consumer of ash, continued to announce layoffs and shutdowns last week. Previously, one local area had reported a return to operations.

However, sharp curtailment in other areas more than counterbalanced the situation. Dense ash demand for flat glass production continued off, owing to low auto production and new construction.

Bottle makers were reported fairly active in order to cover needs for the summer beverage and canning season. The paper industry also showed improved inquiry during the week in several sections.

Sodium Sulfate—Sellers report that, in regard to the saltcake market, demand is off, but so is production. Hence, business is maintained in fairly good balance.

The kraft paper industry, for instance, is not consuming the amount of material it did last year at this time. On the other hand, production of cake from Mannheim furnaces, bichromate and rayon byproduct output was retarded owing to slack conditions in other industries.

As a consequence of this balanced situation, prices are reportedly remaining firm, and there isn't a lot of material around to weaken the market.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Trade reports indicated last week that domestic producers were not very pleased with the recent price reduction. The cut, to 24c. per pound for pigs, was instituted by a Canadian producer.

Meanwhile, an aluminum fabricator passed on the price declines in primary metal by lowering fabricated products, such as nails and other building products.

Copper—Custom smelters last week cut their price back to 23½c. per pound, delivered US destinations, in order to stimulate demand, which had faded with an earlier boost to 24c. per pound.

Primary producers held to their price of 25c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for lake and electrolytic, and 24¾c. per pound, fire refined, same basis.

Lead—Business has not been stimulated by the 1c. per pound reduction in pig lead, which went into effect two weeks ago.

Platinum—Metal was lower last week, quoted a $68 to $75 per ounce, spot.

Selenium — Output of selenium and compounds in December was 78,342 pounds contained selenium, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production was 31.2 percent more than November's 59,860 pounds.

Output, however, was 8.4 percent below the average monthly production for 1956. Shipments in December rose to 56,179 pounds contained selenium from 51,567 pounds shipped in November.

Silver—Bullion was quoted unchanged, at 88⅝c. per troy ounce, spot on Friday.

Tin—Market moved in a narrow range. Straits tin was quoted at 92½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—Prime western slab continued unchanged at 10c. per pound, East St. Louis basis. However, high grades were reduced last week. Special high grade was lowered to 11¼c. per pound; regular high grade, to 11c. per pound.

The company making the reduction said that it was making official a condition which had existed in the industry for some time.

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Heavy Minerals Co. Names New York Firm Distributor

Heavy Minerals Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has appointed Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, distributors for its polishing grade cerium oxide and their rare earth cerium polishing compound.

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels is a manufacturer, exporter and importer of nonmetallic minerals, pumice, rouges, pigments and colors.

CDIC Meets Today

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint & Varnish Production Club will meet today in the Wishing Well, Cincinnati, Ohio, at 6:30 p. m. Charles Kew, Kinetic Dispersion Corporation, the guest speaker, will talk on "Applications of Kinetics in Pigment Dispersion."

Hellium Rights Gained

—Continued from page 4

increase in production since 1950. The government is still the major consumer, purchasing approximately 70 percent of today's output.

The Mines bureau now has four plants in operation—at Amarillo and Exell, Tex; Otis, Kan., and Shiprock, N. M.—producing nearly one million cubic feet of helium daily.

The helium-bearing natural gas is obtained from government-owned reserves and by purchase from commercial natural gas companies.

Data Offered

Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York, has issued a second edition of the forty-four-page booklet, **"Corn Starch."** The new edition has been updated from the previous text. The booklet is available on request from the Foundation at 1001 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., or 3 east 45th street, New York.

Dow Chemical Company has published a new **handbook on "Methocel,"** Dow's trademark for methylcellulose ethers. The new handbook presents physical properties of "Methocel," describes its chemical composition, preparation of solutions, effect of additives, gelation of solutions and other essential data. Copies of the sixty-page booklet are available from Dow's organic chemicals sales division at Midland, Mich.

A "how to" booklet on the proper handling of petroleum solvents has been published by Esso Standard Oil Company. Entitled **"Handling Petroleum Solvents,"** the booklet contains tables and diagrams showing solvent flammability data, explosive temperature limits, and maximum allowable vapor concentrations.

A new **technical data bulletin (20758) on anti-skinning agents** has been released by National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York 6. It gives data on three different products—National ASA, National antioxidant B and National antioxidant D—including specifications, physical properties and recommended usage. Performance data charts rate the suitability of each agent, in varying concentrations, in four different types of paint and enamels.

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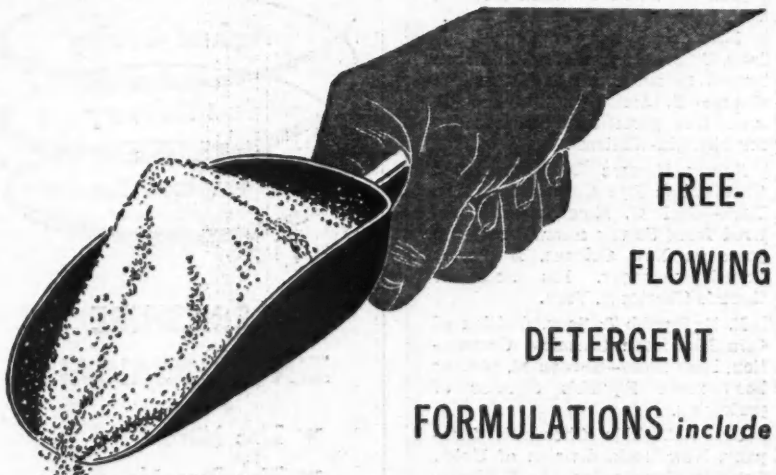

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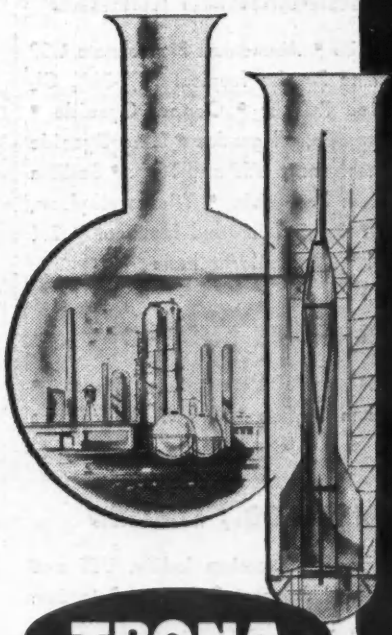

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York— **M. B. Friedman** and **W. H. Trotter,** have been named assistant advertising managers for Cyanamid's organic chemicals division. **John A. Davis** has joined the New York sales office of the pigments division.

R. J. Brown Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Eugene T. Allen** has been made plant manager of Brown's solvents division at Memphis, Tenn. **Jack L. McBride** has joined the petroleum solvents division in Chicago as a salesman. **John J. Lynch** has also joined the firm's sales force and will work out of Detroit, Mich.

Columbian Carbon International, Inc., New York—**William B. Carter** has joined Columbian Carbon as staff assistant to the vice-president.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Bernard F. Nachtman** has been named manager of CSC's Chicago district office. **Walter A. Bauer** has been appointed manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, office to succeed Mr. Nachtman. **Robert W. Breidenbach** is Mr. Bauer's successor as manager of the St. Louis, Mo., district office.

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**George E. Parisho** has been named midwestern district manager for Cowles, while **Elmer A. Lord** has been appointed district manager in eastern Pennsylvania and northern Ohio.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Paul R. Donovan, jr.,** has been appointed plastics sales representative for Dow's New York office.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa.—**William K. Hipp** has joined Picco's New Orleans, La., district office.

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.—**Rene Durr** has been made manager of the new western region for RCI's emulsion division, with headquarters at Azusa, Calif.

Sherwin-William Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Gordon K. Sell** has been named to succeed recently retired **George E. Smith** as Philadelphia area transportation representative for Sherwin-Williams.

Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**Carl O. Kingsbury** has retired from Solvay after twenty-one years as New Orleans, La., sales branch manager. His successor there is **Charles E. Varn.**

E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Gordon M. Shimer** been made Squibb's director of packaging.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, division of Union Carbide Corporation—**A. C. Hamstead and H. M. Rife** have been appointed staff associates in Carbide's development department at South Charleston, W. Va. **L. S. VanDelinder** has been named a group leader there.

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago—**Walter N. Saaby,** Victor's director of traffic, has been elected president of the Traffic Club of Chicago.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.—**William F. Conroy** has been a resident sales representative for Wyandotte's Michigan Alkali Division. He will work out of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and his territory will include Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Chicago.

APMA Is Starting

—Continued from page 1

try," by Thomas P. Whitney, foreign news analyst for the Associated Press, and "The Public Depends Upon Full Cooperation Between Medicine and Pharmacy," by Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, general manager of the American Medical Association.

The program for tomorrow will include these papers:

"Trademarks Are Vital to Industry," by Ray McMurray, counsel for Wm. S. Merrell Company; "The Threat of the Doctrine of Implied Warranty in Absence of Negligence," by Wallace Sedgwick, of Keith, Creede & Sedgwick and "The Growing Importance of Pharmaceutical Dispensing," by Edward Keating, vice-president of the American College of Apothecaries.

The following papers will be presented on Wednesday:

"The Place of Research in Government and Industry," by Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service; "The Merger of the AMPA and the ADMA," by William Graham, president of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., and the annual address of the president of APMA, Francis C. Brown, who is president of Schering Corporation.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The season for volume shipment of fertilizers got underway last week. It's expected to continue till mid-May, followed by a flurry of buying during the early part of June. Despite the late start, about a month behind schedule, producers of such agricultural chemicals as ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia and urea find no cause for gloom but they're keeping fingers crossed that the weather remains favorable. Sales losses are expected in certain areas, however. In the Southeast, for example, it's too late to do a record business in top dressing materials such as ammonium nitrate, a leading producer and supplier to this area remarked last week.

At present, demand is particularly active in the middle Atlantic states and in the Midwest where it is hoped that buying interest will be sufficiently strong to make up for losses inflicted by the weather elsewhere.

Information received from the Crop Reporting Board indicates that 1958 acreage of crops planted or grown may total 333 million acres, less than a million acres under the low level of plantings in 1957, making it the smallest national crop planting since 1917. Corn acreage is estimated at 75.1 million acres, up 1½ percent from last year though 9 percent below average. Tobacco plantings are expected to be 2.4 percent below 1957 for a total of 1,095,000 acres, the smallest crop since 1908.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
109.33	109.33	109.04	110.21

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate — Demand came alive the first week in April and since that time business has continued to pick up steadily, the spokesman for a leading producer mentioned recently. He expected that buying interest would remain strong till mid-May, provided the weather was favorable for planting, of course.

In general, trade sources anticipate no drop-off in ammonium nitrate consumption in either the Midwest or the middle Atlantic states where demand is concentrated at present. However, sales in the Southeast will be adversely effected since it is already too late in the season for top dressing application of fertilizers, the primary use of ammonium nitrate, sources remarked.

Earlier in the year, some people in the trade anticipated a shortage of ammonium nitrate while later it was rumored that some producers had cutback production to prevent the build-up of excess supplies. Last week, no one talked either extreme. It was held by the majority of market observers that adequate material would be available to fill all agricultural requirements—and then some.

Anhydrous Ammonia — Several leading producers have reported that the buying season for this material, already a month late in getting started, is at last underway. And they optimistically look forward to a good level of business during the remainder of April and the first half of May.

Consumption of anhydrous ammonia while not restricted to any particular area of the country is greatest in the Midwest. This may be a saving factor this year as producers of agricultural chemicals are banking on strong demand in that area to make up for sales losses sustained in the Southeast.

Animal Proteins — A dealer reported last week that buying was conservative and mostly for immediate needs. Considerably less blood and tankage were going into animal feed manufacture than was the case a few weeks ago but fertilizer requirements took up some of the slack in demand, it was said. Prices are considered firm and in light of present market conditions, trade sources foresee no immediate changes.

Fishmeal and fishscrap markets are spotty. Supplies are termed limited along the Jersey coast, ample in the Chesapeake bay area. Prices are unchanged though with production along the Gulf due to start up in ten days to two weeks, there may be a gradual receding of prices if demand is unable to absorb output, a reliable source in the trade mentioned last week.

Urea—Demand for urea for agricultural usage is beginning to open up, a man in the business said last week. And despite the fact that the buying season is off to a late start, he expected that consumption would, at least, measure up to that of last year.

A price advance, according to informed sources, is highly unlikely, due to added production facilities and the increased output during the past year.

Pesticides

p-Dichlorobenzene — A price reduction amounting to 2½c. per pound, initiated by a leading producer April 3, has just about gone industry-wide.

The carload or truckload posting is now 12c. per pound; that of ton lots or more, 14½c. per pound.

Malathion—Trade sources single out malathion as one of the more active movers today. Demand which has risen steadily since the material was first introduced a few years ago is expected to continue its ascendancy for the next year or two. Generally, malathion is replacing some of the older, more traditional pesticide chemicals.

Farm Chemicals Foreign Trade: January

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of exports and imports of agricultural chemicals. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. Superphosphate is classified as normal when a.p.a. is less than 25 percent, concentrated when a.p.a. is 25 percent or more. The term tons refers to short tons.

		January, 1958	*December, 1957*
EXPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate	lbs.	8,825,140	3,827,200
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	71,595,385	122,757,057
Insecticides, fungicides and agricultural sulfur	lbs.	5,285,961	14,682,242
Phosphate rock	tons	167,179	213,612
Potassium chloride	tons	15,876	6,345
Superphosphate, normal	tons	16,712	15,943
Concentrated	tons	31,405	41,171
Weed killers	lbs.	1,608,735	1,046,155
IMPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	35,156	53,285
Ammonium phosphates	tons	98,150	21,543
Ammonium sulfate	tons	17,341	13,979
Blood, dried	tons	529	645
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	4,280	2,130
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	423	611
Nitrate, calcium	tons	19,295	9,007
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	36,169	50,771
Phosphates, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	14,813	9,103
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	30,052	18,946
Nitrate, crude	tons	180	30
Sulfate, crude	tons	6,113	4,077
Urea	tons	5,753	2,897

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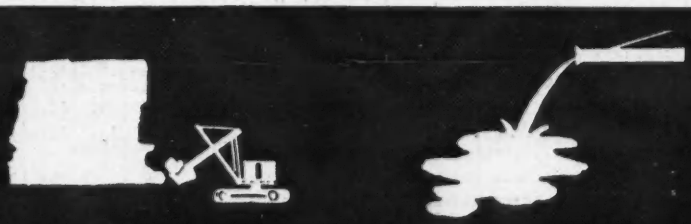

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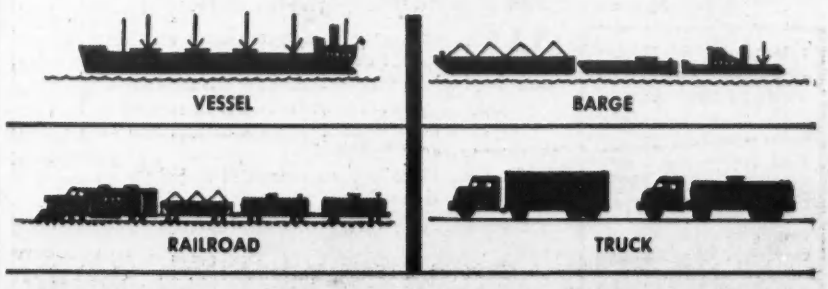

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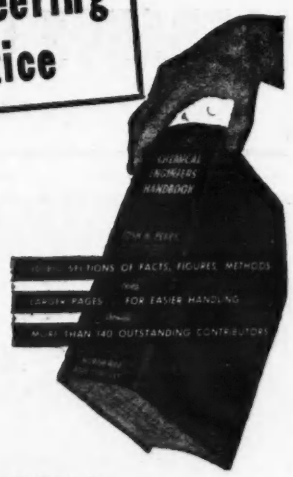

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Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum manufacturers of toluene slashed their prices to meet coaltar reductions made last week. The price cuts were made to meet the coaltar reduction to 25 cents per gallon, delivered, east of the Rockies. In other areas of the market, things remained silent. Reports on further declines in the automobile market and production last week put a deeper crimp into the market for solvents and diluents, producers here said last week. The situation is one, however, that has been to a degree anticipated. The feeling through industry has been that conditions would continue to a level that would probably be found sometime in the fall. A consensus of sources throughout the economy has suggested that the upswing would begin sometime in the final quarter of this year. In this light, particularly if the general evaluation proves to be a valid one, the present continuation of the downward cycle was an inevitable one, merely a passage in the plan of the whole. On the whole, the market for solvents and diluents remained unmoved from its position of the past weeks. LPG's continued to reflect the softening seasonal demand while microcrystalline, reflecting the opposite side of the weather coin, showed growing hot weather-sales. Also, material going into non-industrial paints have been reflecting the awakening seasonal period.

Total crude runs to stills averaged 7,672,000 barrels per day in January, a decrease of 144,000 barrels daily compared with December, 1957, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Runs of foreign crude averaged 952,000 barrels daily compared with 937,000 barrels per day in December. Stocks of refined products totalled 513,352,000 barrels on January 31, a decrease of 24,585,000 barrels during the month and 58,677,000 barrels higher than January 31, 1957. Total demand for all oil in January was 10,158,000 barrels daily, including exports of 239,000 barrels daily and a domestic demand of 9,919,000 barrels per day. Compared with January 1957, total demand was 10.9 percent lower and domestic demand was 6.2 percent lower.

The wholesale price index for petroleum products was, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 122.9 for January, 1958, compared with 123.5 for December, and 124.9 for January, 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.73	107.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — Conditions remained unchanged in this market. Information from coal tar sources noted that imports of foreign material are growing once again, despite the fact that earlier tallies had led domestic producers to think that they were on the decline. As sources in the coal tar areas of the market noted, factors in this market are so numerous and so diverse, that it is hard to find just what pattern or trend the market is going to follow. One unshakable fact is that as long as the economy continues along its present low levels, no variations or definite patterns will be able to arise.

Solvent Naphthas—the automobile market, in its present state of partial atrophe, continues to strongly curtail the market for the full naphthas. This, however, is not the only factor at work in this market. Prior to the present economic strictures, cheaper replacements, including the partial aromatics, had begun making inroads into market areas previously dominated by the full aromatics. Now, in the light of present economic conditions, the trend toward the cheaper priced materials, continues to grow. The feeling in the industry is that with any gain in strength in the automobile industry, the aromatic market will lose some of its pallor. However, it remains to be seen just how much of its previous stature can be regained.

Toluene—Prices were slashed on spot by petroleum producers of this material last week, fast on the heels of reductions made by coal tar producers. The coal tar prices were reduced to 25c. per gallon, delivered, east of the Rockies. The move was the first of its kind made in some time.

LPG's

Production of this material in January was tallied at 4,850,000 barrels or a daily average of 156,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compared with the 4,836,000 barrels produced in December and the 4,791,000 barrels produced during January, 1957. Exports during January were computed at 283,000 barrels or a daily average of 9,000 barrels. These figures compare with the 442,000 barrels exported during the month previous and the 398,000 barrels exported during January, 1957. Stocks at the end of January totalled 1,932,000 barrels as compared with the 1,811,000 barrels on hand at the end of the month previous and the 1,341,000 barrels in stock at the end of January, 1957. Domestic demand for January was computed at 19,996,000 barrels with a daily average of 645,000 barrels. Demand during the month previous had been 18,960,000 barrels while that of January, 1957 had been 18,281,000 barrels.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—producers of this material reported last week that seasonal demand continued to develop for summer month sales. Sales, throughout the year, have been good, it was said, though at no time were they strong enough to prompt price hikes. Also, it was noted, unless sales demand turns out to be far greater than is anticipated, no price variations should take place during the seasonal period. One source here said that though the microcrystalline market has been touched by the present economic decline, as have all chemical and derivative items, the market has on the whole remained steady with demand continuing almost on an even keel. If the present general market slump should continue for any length of time, the market may be more deeply effected. However, opinion at present appears to point toward an upsurge toward the end of the year or early next year.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—production of crude petroleum in the United States in January averaged 6,865,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 64,000 barrels daily from the previous month, according to the Bureau of Mines. The states showing the greatest decrease in production in January were Texas and California with decreases of 21,000 and 14,000 barrels per day, respectively. Slight increases were reported in only a few states with Louisiana reporting the largest increase amounting to 6,000 barrels per day.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil decreased 188,000 barrels daily to 6,821,000 barrels daily while stocks of domestic crude increased at the rate of 44,000 barrels daily for the month. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 284,539,000 barrels on January 31, compared with 281,813,000 barrels at the end of the month previous.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 29 totaled 285,639,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 284,208,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,431,000 barrels comprising an increase of 52,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,379,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 39

Wattle extract, solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock..lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms....gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..... lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns... lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls..... lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns.....lb. 4.90 - 5.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. .....gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. .....gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. .....gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio .....gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. .....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. .....gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md....gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .31¼- —
Charleston, S. C.....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .34 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryst. 56°-53°C. m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis... gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .47 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .6 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb 18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb .42 - .43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ....lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works.....lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. .....lb. .36 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works... 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l. works, 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .53 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld .... lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .47 - .48
Zinc resinate, precip 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms., ... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l. lb 25½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb 26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb .03¼ —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs. 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb .04 —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb .06½ —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- —
bgs. 5 tons to c.l. works lb .04⅝ —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs. 500-1,999-lb lots works lb .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms. works lb 7.25 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb 1.50 —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb 45½- —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb 48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb .60 —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb .55 .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb .27 .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, rail'd, bgs lb .69 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works... lb .35½- —

RESEARCH
REFINING
WAREHOUSING
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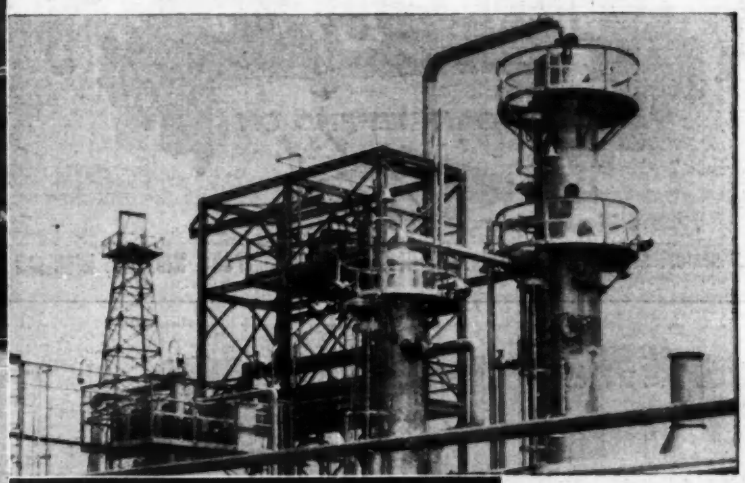
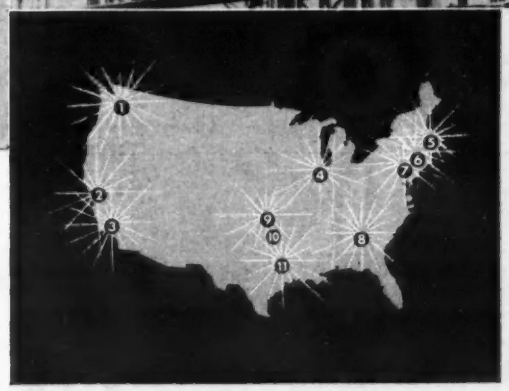
AND AGENT STOCKS





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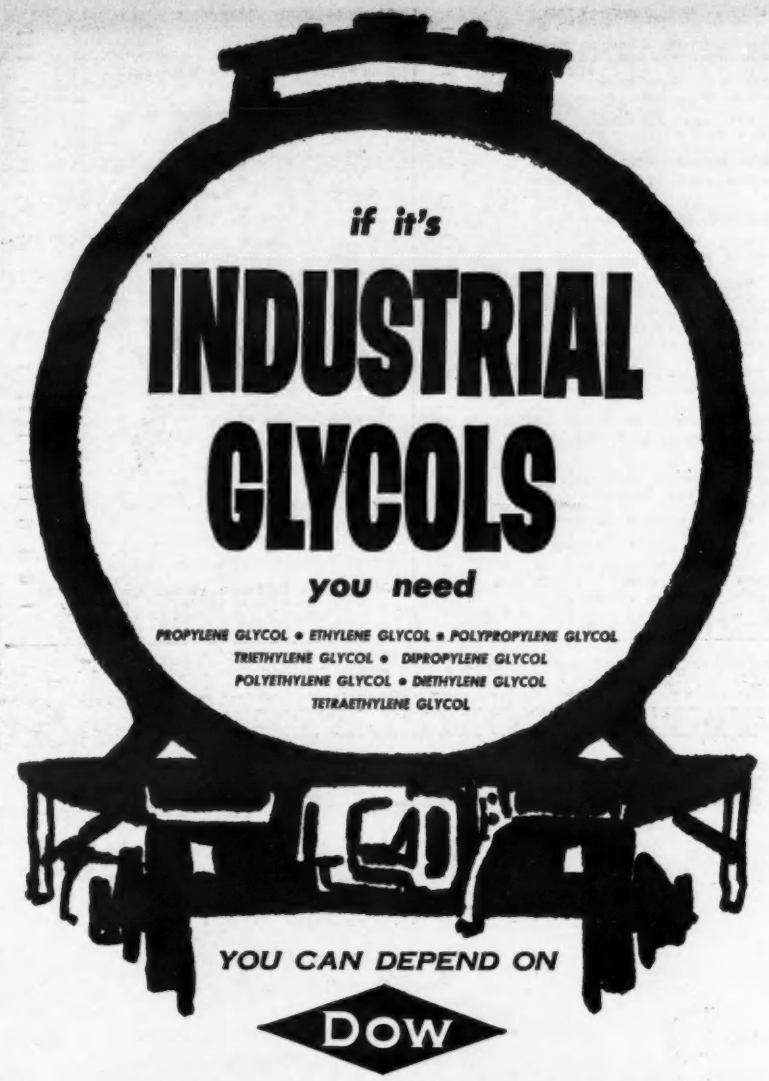

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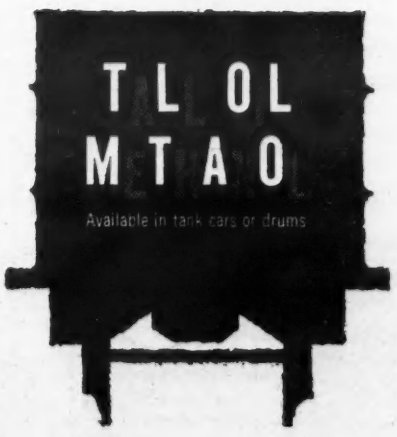

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Aliphatic Organics

A major producer of ethyl alcohol said last week that indications are that April sales will be a decided improvement over March, which he considered the low point in the first quarter. Other organic chemicals destined to receive better call during the next month or two are those for which seasonal markets have opened up. Methyl bromide, for example, in the doldrums since the end of January, is beginning to move in better volume, a trade source remarked last week. This chemical, used as a tobacco fumigant and pesticide, also is receiving strong inquiry from foreign markets—principally Brazil but with the increase in tobacco acreage in South Africa and Rhodesia these countries also call on US producers for sizable quantities. Brazil is faced with a dollar shortage and this has hampered shipments in certain cases, it's said.

Since pesticide formulators have stepped up operations due to the imminence of their big season, demand for acetaldehyde, an ingredient in DDT and certain herbicides, has increased correspondingly. Ethyl chloride sales have also profited.

Some producers expect to move more formaldehyde if the anticipated increase in housing starts materializes. They figure that the easing of credit and other government programs will spur activity in the building trades.

Market observers predict that with the increase in butyl alcohol production in England scheduled to come on stream later this year, exports of this chemical will decline considerably in 1959. England, at present, is a major importer of US manufactured butanol.

A drop in glycerine prices has long been thought likely. One trade member says not so. He bases his opinion on the fact that England was short last year, the non-availability of material from Argentina and Indonesia, and current active demand in Europe—all of which have imparted stability to domestic prices, as he sees it.

The Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reported that January production amounted to 18,773,000 pounds. Glycerine imports the same month were 1,674,000, exports 1,797,000 pounds.

Acetic Acid — Inquiry from herbicide formulators and textile manufacturers continued at a moderate level last week, accounting for the stability found in this market.

Acrylonitrile—Several trade members have noticed an improvement in sales since January, due primarily to increased inquiry from synthetic fiber manufacturers. Demand from other consumers is, at best, no better than moderate. Production of acrylonitrile in January, according to figures published by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 14,314,698 pounds.

Butyl Acetate—Sources report that demand for this material is holding up relatively well, reflecting a fair volume of business in the protective coatings industry which accounts for the greatest percentage of butyl acetate consumption.

While this material was at one time the most important lacquer solvent in the medium boiling range, consumption has fallen off in recent years as ketones such as MIK were introduced and subsequently captured a sizable chunk of the market. However, the decline in domestic use has been offset to a certain extent by continued strong demand in Europe.

In January, foreign shipments amounted to 484,870 pounds, the Census bureau reported. This was, of course, considerably below the normal monthly average of the preceding year.

Butyl Alcohol — Trade sources ascribe the relatively well-balanced market picture to moderate demand from a fairly broad spectrum of end-uses coupled with the steady flow of material to foreign buyers. The latter factor is important. Foreign shipments in January of this year, for example, were in excess of 5 million pounds. Much of this material, reportedly, was exported to England but trade sources expect that with new production scheduled to come on stream in England by 1959, this market will narrow considerably. The situation on the continent is more difficult to access, a man in the trade said, but it is generally believed that with no increase in capacity expected there, exports will continue at a high level.

The butyl alcohol end-use pattern, like that of many other organic chemicals, has changed frequently as cheaper substitutes have been developed. Today, isobutyl alcohol has replaced it in many applications. Also, there is stiff competition between butyl acetate, the largest single use of butyl alcohol, and MEK. There are compensating factors, however, a man in the trade says. At present, a large volume outlet is auto safety glass in which butanol is used in the adhesive that binds the separate layers of glass. Also, some producers use it as a raw material in the production of 2-ethyl hexanol. Plasticizers account for approximately 14 percent of total consumption and urea and melamine resins represent ten percent or better.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Trade sources are not in complete accord as to the state of affairs in this market. One man reports that he's pretty well satisfied with the way his order book looks, in light of the general slump in business, and maintains that demand has improved since the beginning of the year.

Other sources say that the overall mar-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
130.98	130.98	130.98	131.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: January

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of January, 1958, and December, 1957, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		January 1958	December 1957
EXPORTS			
Butyl acetate	lbs.	484,870	955,795
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	5,047,835	826,580
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	0	9,170
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	853,237	11,303,434
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	1,797,088	672,875
Methyl alcohol	gals.	444,765	1,381,752
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	554,406	714,297
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	477,546	278,230
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	929,983	1,179,740
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	616,515	663,680
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	91,280	64,700
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	20,160	353
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	0	0
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)	lbs.	749,998	459,283
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	0	0
Formic acid	lbs.	183,813	228,655
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	2,092,829	3,247,681
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	15,723	13,728
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	5,374	4,224
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols	gals.	0	0
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	500
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	1,720,622	3,223,415
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	2,946,960	4,084,338
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	678,890	1,399,412

Aliphatic Organics

ket is down with no pick-up in buying interest felt in the past few months. Everyone agrees, however, that the majority of consumers are operating from very close inventory positions and that buying is strictly for spot consumption.

Inquiry for carbon tet for grain fumigation purposes should materialize shortly. This is not a large volume outlet, of course, as chlorodane and lindane have replaced carbon tet in this market to a certain extent.

The trade considers price schedules firm and expects no changes—upward, at any rate.

Ethanolamines—There have been no outstanding developments in this area of the organic chemicals market recently. Inquiry, according to informed sources, is moderate due to the versatility of these materials. For diethanolamine, detergents demand is active and a market that is expected to expand this year. (It's been estimated that 40 percent of total ethanolamine demand is for detergents manufacture).

Excess supplies have plagued this market for some time, so the cutback in production in 1957 was necessary to right the supply-demand balance, a market observer mentioned recently. January production was likewise down from the preceding month.

Ethyl Alcohol—One man in the trade reports that business is looking up. He said that so far there were good indications that April sales would be a decided improvement over March which, as far as he was concerned, was the low point in the first quarter. He added that orders, for the most part, represented buying for immediate consumption and that inventories still were being maintained at a low level.

Gallic Acid—Supplies are plentiful and inquiry while not too far below normal could be better, a man in the business commented last week.

Conditions in this market are rather static and end-use patterns are long established and nothing new in the way of outlets has been discovered lately. The largest percentage of gallic acid production finds its way into inks and certain photographic materials. It is also used in the tanning of leather.

Price schedules have stood pat since 1956 and changes anytime in the immediate future are highly unlikely, trade sources report. The current listings on gallic acid (NF) is $2 per pound, in barrels of 1,000 pound lots. For technical grade material, the price is $1.78 a pound, same basis.

Glycerine—One member of the trade who considers a decline in glycerine prices highly unlikely (despite all the predictions to the contrary) recently offered some concrete reasons why he held this opinion. He said that English production was short last year, Argentina was making little glycerine at present, and the turmoil in Indonesia had tied things up there. On the other hand, British and European demand was especially strong, at present, boosting prices there. This combination of factors, he said, precludes any easing of domestic prices.

According to information received from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, January production of both crude and synthetic glycerine amounted to 18,873,000 pounds, compared with 19,549,000 in the month prior and 21,360,000 in January, 1956. Imports were measured at 1,674,000 pounds; exports at 1,797,000. Disappearance during the month was 18,637,000 pounds. Stocks at month's end totaled 81,146,000 pounds.

Methyl Bromide—There has been a lull in domestic buying since the end of January when tobacco fumigation was completed, a man in the trade reported recently. However, now that the spring fumigation season has arrived, he said, the sales curve should start to rise noticeably once again.

Brazil is a large volume market for methyl bromide but like many other countries it is presently faced with a dollar shortage. As a result, suppliers in certain instances are billing but not charging Brazilian importers for the cylinder containers which they normally sell them outright and then buy back.

Sizable quantities of methyl bromide are also being shipped to South Africa and Rhodesia and these appear to be growing markets since in both countries tobacco acreage has been increased.

Domestic price schedules are said to be reasonably firm. There have been isolated instances of price cutting among exporters, reportedly.

Molasses—Feeding cane molasses markets were firm in the South and Midwest during the week ended April 8, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Prices at New Orleans were unchanged to ½c. per gallon higher at 14c.-14½c. Demand in most sections of the country continued slow to moderate with buying restricted to immediate needs. Limited supplies at some distributing points were said to be responsible for the firm market tone.

The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute has allocated an additional 70 million gallons of blackstrap molasses from the 1958 crop for export to the US, according to unconfirmed trade reports. While indications are that no contracts have been signed as yet for this allocation, the price was said to be 12c. per gallon, f.o.b. Cuban ports, basis 52 percent total sugars, subject to availability.

Trichloroethylene—According to trade members, hand-to-mouth buying is still the rule of the day in this market. As a result, sales volume has been on the decline since January when consumer orders constituted to some extent inventory restoration buying.

Total production in 1957, as estimated by the Tariff Commission, was 336,163,973 pounds, compared with 302,064,015 in the year prior.

January output was reported as 22,198,777 pounds.

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Coal Chemicals

Three major producers announced a reduction of 4½ cents per gallon in the price of one degree, coaltar toluene to a level of 25 cents per gallon, delivered East of the Rockies. New price was to be effective April 12. Benzene and xylene schedules were unchanged. BTX solvents were in plentiful supply. Pressure for price reduction in toluene price has mounted since the first of the year. At least two petroleum toluene sources had moved to meet the coaltar producers' changes by press time. There was little indication of any pickup in styrene and phenol markets. Steel operations have dipped from 50 to about 48 percent of capacity this month.

Naphthalene was moving in restricted volume. Some import sources reported good inquiries for requirements late this year or early 1959. In many cases, it appeared to be a case of consumers attempting to see just how well they could do, pricewise. There was said to be little in the way of firm commitments. Some phthalic makers were satisfied with trading so far this month, but it was felt that it would take a sharp upturn to compensate for many months of hand to mouth buying and the stiffening cost-price squeeze that has plagued producers in the domestic market.

Creosote sales had leveled out after a pickup earlier in the year. Railroads were not buying green ties for curing, it was said. This could mean reduced demand late this year. Use of creosote in the highway program, in pole treatment and in farm silos was on the increase. These were minor factors besides consumption of creosote for tie replacement by the railroads.

Sources again reported some improvement on consumption of tar acids including natural phenol. In the latter market, producers have been pressed to supply needs in recent months, it was said.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended April 6 ♦ mounted to 48.6 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production in the week ended April 13 was 1,306,000 net tons while actual output for the week previous was 1,312,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,463,000 net tons and 2,310,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Toluene tanks coaltar, 1 degree, 4½c. per gal., dlvd., E. of Rockies.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
118.14	118.14	118.10	118.20

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Market continued in oversupply. In some sections where coking operations have been sharply curtailed, it was felt that benzene was being underproduced.

Imports during January amounted to 1,640,290 gallons. Material from West Germany entering at Galveston totaled 748,788 gallons while benzene from Poland-Danzig entering at New Orleans totaled 891,511 gallons. Imports of 3,122,797 gallons were reported in January of last year.

Report of cokeoven operators to the Bureau of Mines indicates production of benzene, excluding motor grade, amounted to 9,212,310 gallons in February as compared to 10,744,857 in the previous month and 15,486,862 in February of last year. Production for 1958 amounted to 19,967,167 gallons compared to 22,180,057 for the first two months of last year.

Sales during February were 8,231,981 gallons as against 12,471,336 in the previous month and 14,586,669 in the comparable month one year ago. Sales for the first two months of 1958 amounted to 1,268,646 as compared to 1,730,357 in the comparable period last year.

End of month stocks, according to Bureau of Mines report was 11,019,454 gallons in February as compared to 10,609,980 in the previous month and 7,894,584 in the comparable month one year ago.

Coaltar—Cokeoven production during the month of February amounted to 51,340,327 gallons as compared to 58,960,813 in the previous month and 69,500,636 in the comparable month one year ago. Output for the first two months of the year totaled 110,301,140 gallons as against 145,711,857.

Sales were off in February by about eight million gallons from the previous month and total sales in the first two months of 1958 were roughly 13 million gallons less than for the two month period of last year.

Cutbacks in coking operations have helped to keep producer inventories in relatively good balance. Stocks at the close of February of this year totaled 37,013,557 gallons as against 37,093,764 gallons at the end of February last year.

Creosote—Material was moving in restricted volume to railroads for treatment of ties. It was pointed out that the roads are not buying green ties for curing, which could mean a further drop in creosote sales to this outlet at the close of 1958 or early next year. Use of creosote in the highway program, for pole treatment and for bunker silos was on the increase, but the bulk of wood preservation market continued to rely on sales to railroads.

Toluene—Three major producers announced, effective April 12, a 4½c. per gallon reduction in the price of one degree coaltar toluene to a level of 25c. per gallon, delivered East of the Rockies.

By presstime at least two petroleum sources had moved to meet the coaltar changes.

Xylene—Report of the Bureau of Mines indicated production of xylene from cokeoven sources amounted to 669,915 gallons in February compared to 748,706 in the previous month and 858,307 in February, 1957. Output for the first two months of 1958 amounted to 1,418,621 gallons as com-

Aromatics Foreign Trade: January

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		January 1958	January 1957	January 1956
EXPORTS				
Benzene	gals.	383,706	19,215	729,069
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	29,583	191,635	**
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	125,747	553,595	**
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	538,627	629,210	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs.	†	5,500	**
Phenol	lbs.	1,615,905	1,414,218	1,656,133
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	1,860,160	142,800	399,280
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	4,081	3,374	2,254
Toluene	lbs.	7,125,975	10,278,565	4,178,258
		of 1956.		
IMPORTS				
Benzene	gals.	1,640,299	3,122,797	4,460,514
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	5,569,702	2,499,911	2,476,031
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	102,272	237,902	214,787
Dutiable	lbs.	2,000	25,000	58,182
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	7,494,985	6,723,442	6,723,008
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	165,345	33,000	154,254

** Not separately reported in first six months
† Item discontinued in 1958.

Coal Chemicals

pared to 1,796,193 gallons in the two months period last year.

Sales during the month amounted to 621,164 gallons compared to 751,078 in the month previous and 775,677 in the comparable month last year. Sales for February and January totaled 1,372,242 gallons as against 1,750,590 for the first two months of last year.

Intermediates

2,6-DBPC—Antioxidant use in food and feed products showed little improvement over last report. Some sources expected a good upturn in demand from pre-mix distributors with the first break in the weather. Industrial use has suffered as a result of depressed gasoline sales. Here, too, an upturn was expected with warmer weather. Supplies continued to be readily available for prompt shipment from major producers. Prices were maintained at previously reported levels.

m-Phenylenediamine—A producer will increase price of this material 5c. to a level of $1.10 per pound in 225-pound drums. Advance is to be effective tomorrow.

Phthalic Anhydride—Some sources reported hopeful signs in this market. Orders were being received for prompt shipment of material to consumers who were not expected to come in until the end of the month. This would indicate that they were working from low inventories, it was said. However, the pattern appeared still to be one of cautious buying for immediate need.

Exports in January amounted to 1,860,160 pounds with a value of $280,027 for a per pound value of approximately 15.1c.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 13, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	384,136
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	21,059,124
Benzene	gals.	2,082,874
Coaltar	gals.	10,056,525
Crude chemical oil	gals.	264,627
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	68,290
Toluene	gals.	443,891
Xylene	gals.	128,045

Seller's Market Makes A Big Difference: Grant

Losing a contract in a seller's market is not as important, nor does it create as much exitement, as in a buyer's market—when an order is very important. That's the reminder from Leo B. Grant, sales manager of the chemicals department for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Speaking before the Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland last week, Mr. Grant said, "It has always been understood that a salesman must work hard and make as many calls as he can, but in a buyer's market, he must work harder, be more aggressive and have more drive than ever before."

A salesman, he went on, must think in terms of his customers' or prospects' problems—what they are and how he can help. The Dow sales manager added that a salesman must think continuously of the problems of his main office and factory when he sends in an order—about such things as manufacturing, shipping and credits.

In this connection, he noted that there is sometimes a lack of communication between salesman and sales managers.

Victor's Contest Winner Gets 2 Tickets to Hawaii

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, last week presented two tickets to the winner of "It Pays to See Victor" puzzle contest. The tickets went to Fred J. Roeben, an assistant superintendent in Consolidated Edison Company's station construction and shops department.

The presentation was made by M. R. Stanley, Victor vice-president, at a luncheon in the Chemists' Club, New York. Mr. Roeben's entry, one of 12,000 submitted in the contest, had only one word wrong. There were fifteen second prizes and twenty-three thirds.

Cosmetic Chemists Form New Chapter in Los Angeles

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists has added another unit to its ranks with the founding of a chapter in Los Angeles by thirty cosmetic chemists in that city.

An inaugural meeting of the new chapter will be held during the week of April 21 at which time officers and directors will be elected. Maison de Navarre, first president and founder of the society, will present the first technical paper at the inaugural meeting.

Lithium Use Grows

—*Continued from page 4*

greases with synthetic fluids as well as with conventional oils, and an additional 28 percent expect to use them in the near future.

Although silicones appear to be the most most widely used synthetic fluids at present, opinion is that diesters may take the lead before long.

In the realm of additives molybdenum disulfide was indicated as being widely used and having a highly promising future (some two-thirds of those answering are using it).

Graphite and zinc oxide are the fillers most widely used according to the survey (graphite 66⅔ percent and zinc oxide 40 percent).

Old time fillers such as asbestors, mica, carbon black, chalk and the like are scarcely being used at all and evidently have little future in greases.

Soap-Complexed Greases

Other notable trends include an increased production of soap-complexed greases (22 percent reported they are producing them), and important packaging developments.

Most prominent in this regard is the grease cartridge, a handy container which can be inserted in the grease gun and eliminates messy loading.

The farm market in particular has responded enthusiastically to this new development. Other packaging advances are predicted by some—plastic lined cardboard grease packages and plastic bags, for example.

A need for intensified and improved promotion of automotive greases was expressed by several firms. Despite a decrease of lubricating points on cars, it is felt that a constant effort to remind and convince drivers to have their car greased according to the lubrication recommendations of the manufacturers would result in considerably increased consumption. The average recommendation for 1956 was every 1,045 miles.

A factor expected to increase the use of lithium as a grease base concerns the expiration of patents covering the use of lithium with fatty acids in March, 1959. This should result in savings of about one-fourth cent per pound in producing lithium greases.

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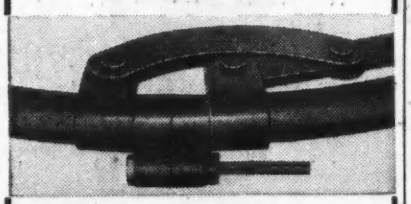

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Bulk aspirin makers reported good bookings through the balance of the month. Buying has continued to level out during the past week or ten days and some types of aspirin were on the free side of balance. Interest in analgesic and antipyretic materials continued to fall as warmer weather hit the scene. Aspirin output in 1957 was roughly one million pounds over the total for the previous year. Output in January this year was over two million pounds.

There was little change in the caffeine import situation. Imports were well over half a million pounds in both 1956 and 1957, despite the 50 cents per pound price drop made by domestic producers last summer. Caffeine imports from West Germany last year comprised 94.6 percent of the total with 5.2 percent coming from Switzerland and .2 percent from Denmark.

Citric acid and citrates were moving in good volume to the canned food and bottled beverage industries. Producers still felt that heavy demand from this quarter would come with the first real break in the weather. Trade need for antibiotics going into topical ointments, salves and ophthalmic preparations was well maintained. Some sources have reported pressing demand on production facilities for many months. Movement of bulk sulfonamides was on the downtrend after the heavy calls made over the winter months.

Tartrates markets were unchanged. Volume to industrial outlets was off. Food and pharmaceutical use was steady. Prices on the general line were unchanged from levels in effect for more than a year. Tartaric acid, it was pointed out, is currently listed as NF instead of USP grade. Large consumers in these markets have made steady withdrawals and, from this standpoint, sources felt too much emphasis had been placed on seasonal uses.

Lithium bromide and iodide were placed on the positive list by Department of Commerce last week. Controls would bar export of these materials without a special export license, except to Canada. Trade sources felt the development had little significance since these lithium salts generally move in kilo lots and very little would be exported anyway. It was pointed out that items are currently maintained on the positive list largely for security reasons.

Vitamin markets were quiet. Movement of ascorbic acid remained well sustained. B-vitamins were moving in moderate volume. Sales to pharmaceutical outlets were steady although some sources pointed to a normal seasonal letdown.

Prices were unchanged on the major antibiotics. Volume has leveled out on bulk material as producers have moved out of the active consuming season. It was felt that good export demand has proven a firming factor in these markets.

Ascorbic Acid—High level production was balanced with sustained demand from consumers in the food and pharmaceutical industries, it was said. Added interest has been noted in recent weeks from accounts in the canned food and beverage fields. Price remained unchanged at $10 per kilo.

Exports during January totaled 45,626 pounds as against 91,394 pounds in the previous month.

Aspirin—Bulk producers continued to report they were booked through the end of April. Buying had leveled out in the past week or ten days though and some types were a little long. Overall market was well balanced with good demand. Price was steady and unchanged.

Exports of aspirin in January totaled 164,170 pounds compared to 86,310 in the previous month. January exports of analgesic and antipyretic preparations amounted to 20,877 pounds.

Caffeine—Import material continued to make things tough for domestic producers. Average price of the 37,464 pounds imported during January was $1.59 per pound, according to Census bureau report. Duty was 54c. per pound and slated to go to 51c. in July. Bulk of caffeine imports came from West Germany. (94.6% last year) with token shipments from Switzerland and Denmark. Shipments to this country last year totaled 678,374 pounds despite the 50c. per pound price drop effected by domestic makers late last year. In 1956 imports amounted to 611,182 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
63.21	63.21	63.20	65.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Calomel—Movement was steady at a moderate volume. Long established price of $5.42 per pound in 100-pound drum quantities was quoted unchanged. Price on 25-pound package was $5.44 per pound.

Citric Acid—Sources reported seasonally active demand for citric acid and citrates from food and pharmaceutical outlets. Heavy demand from the bottled beverage industry continued to await the first real break in the weather, although it was pointed out that steady withdrawals by large consumers have been made and compare favorably with last year. Price was unchanged from levels in effect for many month.

Dihydrostreptomycin—Bulk exports in the month of January amounted to 7,044,-863 grams while shipments of dosage forms totaled 2,067,923 grams during the month, according to report of the Census bureau. Total of bulk and dosage exports was 9,112,786 grams. Producers were well able to meet current demand as the supply situation has eased with warmer weather. Price in effect for over a year was unchanged.

Gelatin—Total production of all types of gelatin during the month of February amounted to 4,857,000 pounds as against 4,773,000 pounds in the previous month and 4,933,000 pounds in the comparable month one year ago. Production of edible gelatin in February accounted for 3,452,-000 pounds while output of technical was 247,000 pounds with pharmaceutical grade amounting to 355,000 additional pounds and photographic material, 803,000 pounds.

Total shipments of gelatin in February amounted to 4,762,000 pounds as against 4,623,000 pounds in the month previous and 4,776,000 pounds in the comparable month one year ago.

Stocks, end of month, for February were 14,910,000 pounds compared with 14,815,-000 in the previous month and 13,871,000 in the like month one year ago.

Lithium Bromide—Bromide and iodide salts of lithium were placed on the "positive" list by the Department of Commerce last week. The controls would bar exports of these salts without a special export license, except to Canada. Sources felt the development held little market significance since the items move in kilo lots and very little would be exported anyway. It was pointed out that items are currently maintained on the positive list largely for security reasons.

Mercuric Chloride — NF crystalline listed at $4.98 for 50-pound lots or more. NF, granular or powder, 100-pound lots or more, listed at $4.78 per pound. Granular or powder in 50-pound quantity listed at $4.80 per pound.

Mercuric Oxide—NF, red oxide, powder listed at $5.97 per pound in 50-pound drum quantity and ranged to $6.01 in 25-pound drum. On technical material, the quoted price was $5.77 in 100-pound lots or more.

Pectin—Citrus pectin, NF, remained at $2.05 per pound in 200-pound barrels. Stocks were fully adequate for current requirements. Exports during the month of January totaled 26,350 pounds compared to 16,575 in the previous month. Industrial grades were said to be moving in good volume to export markets.

Sodium Alginate—Prices were unchanged from listings which have been in effect for many months. Census bureau reports indicated imports in January amounting to 29,952 pounds valued at $14,514 for an average value of about 48.4c. per pound. Withdrawals continued steady at a moderate level.

Streptomycin—Export of bulk and dosage forms of streptomycin in January

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amounted to 2,881,812 grams as against 2,967,951 grams in the previous month. Good export demand through the spring months has led producers to feel that seasonal decline in sales volume would not be so noticeable here as in some of the other antibiotics markets. Total output of bulk streptomycin in 1957 was about 24 million grams more than in the previous year, according to Tariff Commission reports. Price was unchanged from prevailing levels.

Botanicals

Markets for crude botanical drugs, both import and export items, were quiet, according to trade reports of last week. Some sources continued to express disappointment over the volume of lobelia herb moving into consuming channels this year. Good collections last season brought the price down and it was felt that this fact should have stirred up more buying activity than has been forthcoming. Withdrawals of mandrake root have been steady at moderate levels.

Quiet buying at routine levels was reported for water soluble gums. Arabic and locust bean were firm pricewise, it was said. Karaya had been reported easier early in the month, but was firmer last week. Prices on Tragacanth flakes and powder were well maintained while movement of ribbons remained slow.

Arabic Gum—Firm tone as evident, but demand was still off from last year. Withdrawals were steady in hand to mouth fashion. As with some other items, pharmaceutical use was being maintained while industrial applications have tapered off, it was said.

Goldenseal Root—Price was well maintained. Stocks in dealers hands remained light and although some replacements are available in the summer, bulk of the crop comes in during the fall months. Buying interest was low, it was said.

Karaya Gum—This material was steady and quotably unchanged from previous report. Market was firmer. Price ranged from 40c. to 50c. for No. 1, while No. 2 ranged from 35c. to 38c. per pound and No. 3 was 30c. to 33c. per pound. Sources noted quiet buying at routine levels.

Lobelia Herb—Volume continued to be depressed and trade sources were disappointed with movement of this large volume domestic botanical after the good collections recorded last year. Current withdrawals were steady against moderate demand for future need. Price was unchanged from last report.

Locust Bean Gum—Market was dull and without feature. Price has been maintained at unchanged levels for many weeks. Stocks were adequate for the modest demands currently being made in the trade. Synthetically produced materials have cut into this market in recent years, it was said.

Mandrake Root—Market was quiet. Price was unchanged from prevailing levels. Stocks were adequate for current modest requirements of the trade.

Tragacanth Gum—Softer tone continued in No. 1 ribbons, it was said. Sales to the pharmaceutical trade have been poor, although some lower grades remain in light supply at high price levels. Price on powder was maintained at $1.25 to $1.38 per pound.

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Acetone, 145,000 gals., tech., Bid No. 04-205-7, Apr. 28, Chem. Corps. Procurement Dist., 1515 Clay St., Oakland, Calif.

Acetophenetidin, 5,040 bots. USP, Bid No. 323, Apr. 18, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Alum ammonium, 928,400 lbs., Bid No. 04-205-7, Apr. 28, Chem. Corps Procurement Dist, 1515 Clay St., Oakland, Calif.; 2,500 lbs., same lump.

Aluminum hydroxide gel, 299,664 bots., USP, 83,000 bots. same dried tabs., Bid No. 335, Apr. 21, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Calcium hypochlorite, 20 cases, Bid No. J-312121, Apr. 17, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., Open Market Bids, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Calcium nitrate, Bid J-319004, Apr. 15, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Open Market Bids) N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Denatured alcohol, 412 dms., 119 5-gal. pails Bid No. 04-205-8, Apr. 30, Chem. Corps Procurement Dist., 1515 Clay St., Oakland, Calif.

Diphenylhydantoin sodium, 18,000 100-gm. bots., USP, Bid No. 325, Apr. 15, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Fertilizer, 15 tons ammonium nitrate, 10 tons ammonium sulfate, iron sulfate, Bid No. 69, Apr. 24, Purchasing Div., McNair Hall, AMC, Fort Sill, Okla.

Hydrochloric acid, 3,000 55-gal. dms., tech., Bid No. 04-205-7, Apr. 28, Chem. Corps Procurement Dist., 1515 Clay St., Oakland, Calif.

Methanol, annual requirements, as per fed. spec., Bid No. 381-21-C, Apr. 21, Purchase Div., Atomic Energy Comm., Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Paint, large lots interior oil non-penetrating flat room paint white, spec. P-47A, cold water paints, Bid No. WRO-7, Apr. 15, Public Housing Adm., 1741 R. I. Ave., NE, Washington 25, D. C.; 65 gals. bulletin paint, Bid No. 220, Apr. 17, Contracting Officer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.; 834 gals. paint, spec. P-102, Class A, 932 gals. flat latex base paint, spec. P-29, 42 25-lb. cans white lead paint, Bid No. 48657-SC-4, Apr. 15, large lots various items, term contract, Bid No. 48646-CS4, Apr. 22, 12,000 16-oz. pressurized dispenser spray cans, full gloss enamel, Bid No. 48693-CS-4, Apr. 21, Gen. Services Admin., 50 7th St. NE., Atlanta, Ga.; large quantities interior oil paints, cold water paints various colors, Bid No. A-99, Apr. 15, Public Housing Adm., 50 Seventh St. NE, Atlanta 23, Ga.; large quantity interior oil paints, cold water paints, Bid No. NY-68, Apr. 15, Public Housing Admin., 346 Broadway, N. Y. 13, N. Y.; large quantity oil interior paints, cold water paints, Bid No. 59-2, Apr. 15, Public Housing Admin., 185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; large lots interior and exterior paints, enamels, cold water paints, primers, thinners, linseed oil, Bid No. P-199, Apr. 15, Public Housing Admin., 300 W. Vickery Blvd., Fort Worth 4, Tex; 5,000 qts. phenolic oil varnish, 24,000 gals. same, Bid No. 4-2288, Apr. 18, 1,500 1-gal. cans black camouflage lacquer, Bid No. 4-2305, Apr. 21, 480 gals. black, insulating electrical varnish, 2,430 gals. clear, baking varnish, Bid No. 4-2307, Apr. 22, 6,200 gals. orange pigmented vinyl acrylic resin, type 2, Bid No. 4-2311, Apr. 22, 3,320 gals. primer coating corrosion inhibiting paints, Bid No. 4-2314, Apr. 22, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Petrolatum, 761 bots., Bid No. 77, Apr. 21, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Potassium bromate, Bid J-319004, Apr. 15, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Open Market Bids) N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Procaine hydrochloride, 23,000 1-gm. bxs., USP, Bid No. 307, Apr. 18, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Silver cyanide, 20 bots., reagent, Bid No. 289, Apr. 15, Procurement Div., AMC, Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.

Sodium cyanide, 12,000 lbs., tech., 96 percent min. assay, egg form, Bid No. 289, Apr. 15, Procurement Div., AMC, Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.

Sodium hydroxide, 353,300 lbs., tech., Bid No. 04-205-7, Apr. 28, Chem. Corps Procurement Dist., 1515 Clay St., Oakland, Calif.

Sulfuric acid, tech., Bid No. 583, Apr. 29, U. S. Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.; 180 bots. sulfuric acid, Bid No. 77, Apr. 21, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Xylene, 7,205 gals., in 55-gal. dms., tech., type 2, grade B, Fed. Spec. TTX-916, to Norfolk, Va., Bid No. 60, Apr. 22, Military Med. Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

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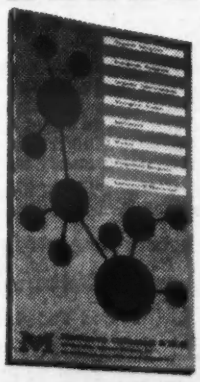

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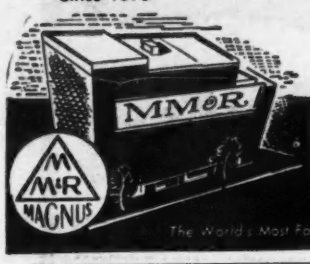

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

There were two main changes on the essential oils market last week. Tangerine oil advanced sharply. Like orange oil, this oil was affected by the freezes in Florida. This fruit is more perishable than the orange, and the crop was harder hit. Tangerine oil was reported to be very hard to find in the market. The orange oil market continued to be firm, and with seasonal demand increasing all the time, the oil will become scarcer.

Ginger oleoresin from Jamaican root had a setback last week, sources reported. On the other hand, ginger oleoresin from African root continued the same listings. Recently, Brazilian bois de rose oil prices declined. Cananga oil was steady but soft on spot. This oil is in good supply, but the demand is light. Ginger and lavandin oils, also were said to be soft, but no price changes were noted.

The aromatic chemicals market was very quiet last week. No shifts in prices were reported. Among the chemicals that continued unchanged were acetophenone, geranyl acetate, and phenylethyl alcohol. With summer coming along all markets that use essential oils and aromatic chemicals should cause some action in this market.

Various materials declined on the seeds and spices market last week. Madagascar cloves fell somewhat due to recent arrivals on spot of the material. Stocks, however are light on spot. Cochin and Jamaican ginger eased slightly last week. Reports said that the African and Nigerian stock was not plentiful, and there were indications that the market in Jamaica was levelling out. West Indian nutmegs were also seen to fall.

The pepper market was steadier last week. While prices in India continued to be somewhat above spot listings, Singapore's offerings were level with those on spot. Demand was small, and Malabar and Sarawak black pepper declined. Sources reported that the Sarawak black pepper harvest may well be smaller than last year's. White pepper prices also were steady last week with moderate supplies on hand and demand light.

The biggest advance on the market last week was in Mexican whole and cut vanilla beans. Prices rise when the bids at origin rise. Producers are able to sell vanilla beans at a high price because the Mexican dealers are willing to pay the price. Spanish anise seed and Danish mustard seed rose as well. Only Korintje cassia edged upward. Supplies on spot were tight, and the demand was light.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Korintje, "A," 1c. per lb.
"B," ½c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.
Tangerine oil, Floridian, 35c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 1½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger oleoresin, from Jamaican root, 50c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1 whole, 5c. per lb.
Siauw No. 1 siftings, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ¼c. per lb.
Sarawak black, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
145.79	145.82	145.85	145.65

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Apricot—This oil remained steady on spot last week. Recently, apricot oil declined in price. Current listings ranged from 85c. to $1.10 per pound.

Bois de Rose—Recently, a major producer lowered the price of Brazilian bois de rose oil. Brazilian was quoted at a range of $2.80 to $3.75 per pound last week while Peruvian bois de rose oil continued a listing of $2.15 to $2.40.

Cananga—Prices were steady but soft last week, a producer said. Cananga oil is in good supply, but the demand is slight. Native cananga oil held a range of $7.60 to $8.10 per pound. Rectified cananga oil was listed at a range of $9.55 to $11.25.

Ginger—The material continued to be easy on spot last week, a source said. Prices were listed at a range of $12.25 to $18.50 per pound.

Ginger oleoresin—A sharp decline took place last week in the price of ginger oleoresin from Jamaican root. This material fell 50c. to a spot quotation of $14.25 per pound. Ginger oleoresin from African root stood steady at $5, a source said.

Lavandin—This oil continued to be soft on spot last week. Prices were quoted at a range of $1.60 to $2.30 per pound.

Orange—Prices of all varieties maintained a firm level last week, producers said. One source predicted that it is possible that quotations will become nominal due to deteriorating supplies and increasing seasonal demand. Californian orange oil was steady last week at a range of $2 to $2.35 per pound. Floridian orange oil ranged from $1.25 to $1.75 with most sellers offering prices ranging from $1.40 to $1.60 per pound.

Tangerine—There was a sharp price increase reported last week for tangerine oil. The tangerine is a more delicate fruit than the orange, and the crop was badly affected by the freezes in Florida. This oil is practically inaccessible, a source said. Tangerine oil advanced 35c. on spot to a listing which ranged from $3 to $3.50 per pound.

Vetiver—Prices stayed the same last week, a source said. Demand has been light of late. Bourbon vetiver oil was listed at a range of $13 to $13.75, Haitian oil was priced at $10 to $11.50, and Java vetiver oil held a range of $11.75 to $12.25 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone — Spot quotations retained the same levels last week, it was noted. Prices ranged from $1.30 to $1.60 per pound.

Civet—There were no price changes last week for civet. Natural civet listings ranged from $8.50 to $15 while artificial quality civat continued spot listings of $13.75 to $15 per pound.

Ethyl Vanillin—No shifts in prices were noted last week in ethyl vanillin. Spot listing for 100 pound fiber drums in 500 pound lots or over was $6.40 per pound. For 100 pound fiber drums in smaller lots, the range was $6.65 to $6.95, and 25 pound containers were listing at $7.65 per pound.

Geranyl Acetate—Spot listings remained steady last week, sources said. Listings of geranyl acetate were quoted at a range of $2.40 to $2.70 per pound.

Salicylaldehyde — Recently a producer developed a new catalytic process for the production of salicylaldehyde. This material, a colorless liquid, which occurs in nature oils of various species of spirea and cassia plants, has a bitter almond-like or odor and is almost insoluble in water. Salicylaldehyde is, however, soluble in most of the common solvents and volatile with steam.

Seeds and Spices

Anise Seed—A price advance was announced last week for Spanish anise seed. The new price is 16c. Dominican material continued steady at 16½c. per pound.

Cassia—Padang material was unchanged last week while Korintje cassia rose slightly. The demand was light, and the availability of cassia did not seem to improve. Local stocks were tight and strongly held last week. Korintje cassia "A," "B," and "C" grades rose 1c., ½c., and ½c. respectively to new listings of 54c. for Korintje "A," 52½c. for "B," and 51½c. per pound for "C."

Cloves—Recent arrivals of Madagascar

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended April 4

Black pepper, 2 lots, 420 bags
Cassia, 13 lots, 3,520 bales
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 400 bags
Fennel seed, 2 lots, 276 bags
Ginger, 118 bags
Mace, 28 cs.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 329 bags
Papain, 3 lots, 102 cs.
Sage leaves, 96 bales

Essential Oils

cloves caused a slight decline on the market last week. However, it was reported that stocks are small. Also, with the advent of the pickle spice season, prices offered are attractive. Madagascar cloves fell 1½c. to a listing of 39½c. per pound. Zanzibar material continued at 48½c.

Ginger—Cochin ginger declined slightly last week. Also, Jamaican number 3 material for April shipment fell off. Cochin ginger fell ¼c. to a listing of 13½c. per pound while Jamaican, April shipment, softened 2c. to a quote of 48c. Spot Jamaican number 3 ginger continued at 57c., and Nigerian split ginger stayed at a listing of 15½c. per pound, a source said.

Mustard Seed—The price of Danish mustard seed advanced last week ¼c. to a listing of 10¼c. per pound. Montana yellow number one material continued a listing of 9¼c. and Montana oriental mustard seed stayed at 8½c. per pound, sources reported.

Nutmegs—West Indian material declined on spot again last week, sources said. The spot listing fell 2c. to $1.85 per pound. East Indian nutmegs continued to hold a price of $1.82.

Pepper—The market appeared to have steadied last week because levels at source would not follow the decline in New York. India continued to have prices about a cent over spot levels. Singapore's bids were even with those on spot. Business on spot was quiet last week, and Malabar black and Sarawak black pepper fell ¼c. and ½c. respectively. Malabar black pepper had a new listing of 26c. while Sarawak black pepper was priced at 25½c. per pound.

Deliveries of pepper as distant as July, August, and September offered prices within fractions of afloat offerings. It was said that this was due to a small stock on hand in Singapore which can be distributed to the world before the new harvest. India's consumption plus demand from Russia of pepper has provided the offtake necessary to market its crop without depressing the levels.

According to reports from Sarawak, the pepper crop may be less than last year. This has caused dealers to stay away from selling June and July shipments short.

On the white pepper market, prices were steady last week. Supplies on spot were moderate last week, and demand continued to be light. The current listing of Muntok white pepper was 39c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—Recently, there was an advance in the price of Mexican whole and cut vanilla beans. Mexican whole vanilla beans rose 25c. to a listing of $9.50 to $9.75 per pound while Mexican cuts advanced 50c. per pound to a listing ranging from $9.25 to $9.50. Bourbon material continued the same at a range of $9.00 to $9.75 per pound. Tahiti beans were priced at $7.50. Both the Bourbon and Mexican crops are small. Demand on spot is not heavy. Prices of vanilla beans in Mexico are high because dealers at source are willing to pay the prices. Therefore, spot listings are high.

Esso Baltimore Refinery Will Use Aluminum Cans

Esso Standard Oil Company soon will begin using one-quart aluminum cans at the motor-oil packaging plant of its Baltimore (Md.) refinery in accordance with the terms of the company's contract with Reynolds Metals Company.

At present, Esso is purchasing one-quart aluminum cans from Reynolds for its Bayonne, N. J., refinery motor-oil packaging plant. An option permitted Esso to purchase a year's requirements for the Baltimore packaging operations, if the company later decided to do so.

Miranol Has Surfactant

Miranol Chemical Company, Irvington, N.J., is marketing a surfactant for the formulation of heavy duty liquid steam cleaning compounds. The surfactant trade name is "Miranol CM Concentrate." The product has high tolerances for electrolytes and alkalies, according to Miranol, and it compounds with lower alkalinity than the customary powdered products.

Mobay Elects Sec.-Treas.

Mobay Chemical Company, New York, has elected Gaylon R. Crews secretary-treasurer. Mr. Crew, prior to joining Mobay as treasurer in 1957, was controller of the consumer products division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Fertilizer Procurements Are Issued to Vietnam

The International Cooperation Administration last week issued procurement authorizations to Vietnam to purchase $1,225,000 worth of fertilizers and fertilizer materials from world sources, all to be delivered by October 31, 1958.

The purchases are to consist of $525,000 of phosphatic fertilizer materials, $500,000 of nitrogenous fertilizer materials, and $200,000 of potash fertilizers.

Details concerning the bidding and the specifications for the materials were contained in procurement information bulletin number 58-19 of the agency.

It was announced in the same bulletin that authorizations had been issued to Taiwan for the purchase of two lots of inedible tallow of $500,000 each from United States sources, and $1,250,000 of soybeans also from United States sources.

Alcolac Offers New Alcohol

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., is marketing a special high-purity cetyl alcohol. Designated "Siponol CC TGA Grade," the product is 99 per cent pure and meets or exceeds the standards set by the Toilet Goods Association.

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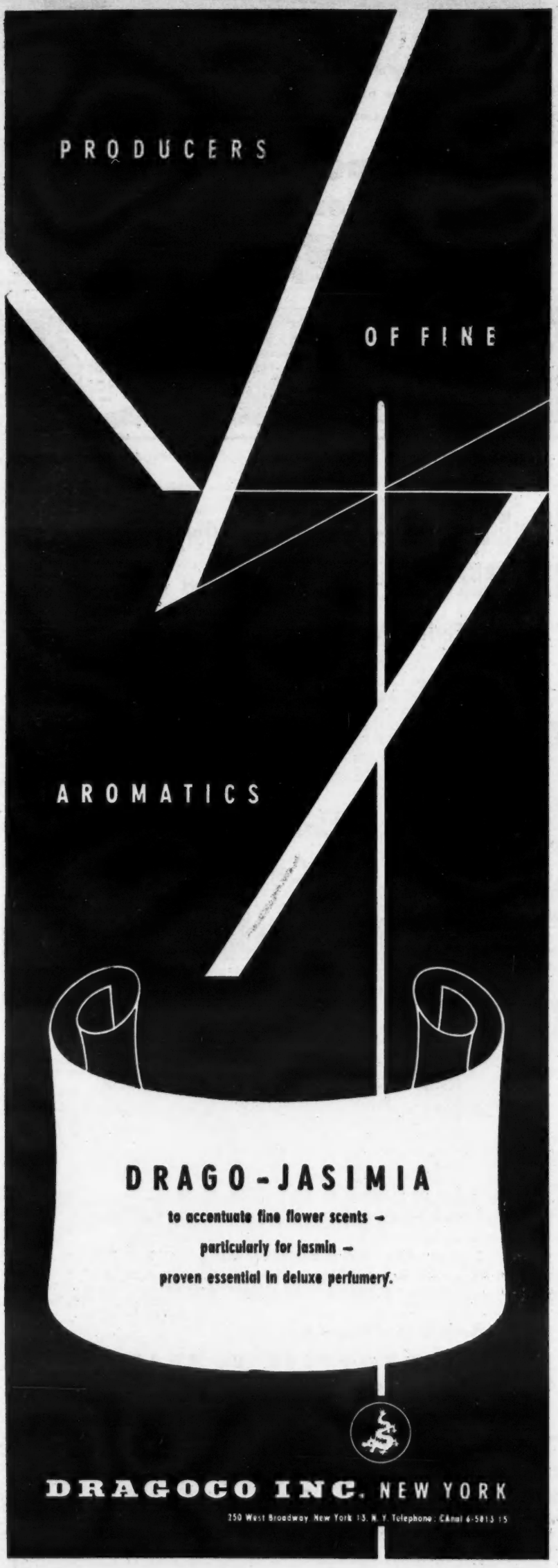

Coaltar Color Picture Murky: Curtis Bill Lags

—Continued from page 3

top officials in HEW have been giving the legislation active consideration in an effort to reach some policy stand on whether to favor the bill or not.

As of last week the situation had not reached a point where the department was prepared to file a report with the house committee.

It is understood that views within the department are divided. Officials of the FDA are said to favor a bill such as the Curtis proposal because it would provide some flexibility in the law relative to the matter of harmlessness of a color additive.

As the law is now interpreted, coaltar colors must be proven harmless to be certified for use in foods without any consideration given to the degree of harmfulness.

Top officials in HEW, however, are reluctant to endorse the proposal. They are said to feel that if the department should favor a change in the law to set tolerances on coaltar colors, it would carry with it the implication that the department is relaxing its stand against permitting harmful substances to be included in foods. This might bring down the wrath of consumer groups, HEW thinks.

Bill Seen Strengthening Controls

It is pointed out by proponents of the bill, however, that instead of relaxing controls, actually the bill would be strengthening controls. As the law now stands, once a coaltar color is certified by FDA for use in foods, drugs or cosmetics, there is no limit on the amount that can be included.

It could be added to a product by the shovelful. The Curtis bill, on the other hand, would allow the department to set limits on the amount that could be added, proponents argue.

It is expected that the department may reach a decision on the matter soon, after all the pros and cons have been explored and considered, but is very doubtful whether congress will act on the bill before the supreme court rules in the Citrus Fruit Exchange case.

This case could possibly hold the key to whether any legislation is necessary in the field of coaltar color control, except to expressly state in the law that the secretary may set tolerances on amounts used and to provide the machinery for this purpose.

The fifth circuit court of appeals has held that the secretary can fix tolerances because the term "harmless" in the food and drug law must be considered in the relative sense, that is on the basis of the level of use. FDA, however, does not agree.

Urgings of Fruit Growers

Without waiting for the supreme court to settle the issue, Florida orange growers are urging that the food and drug law be amended to provide specifically for setting of tolerances for color additives used in coloring oranges.

Sen. Spessard Holland and Rep. James A. Haley, both of Florida, introduced bills in the senate and house just before the Easter recess which would amend the law in this respect.

The bills (S 3595 and HR 11814) require the secretary to promulgate regulations listing color additives for use in coloring oranges which are harmless and suitable for use "in such amounts and under such conditions as specified in such listing."

The secretary would prescribe the maximum concentration for use of the additives, and would also certify batches of listed color additives. Provision is also made for exemption from certification of any color additive when not needed for protection of the public health.

Rohm & Haas Has Resin In Commercial Quantity

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has developed a new melamine formaldehyde resin for automotive use, appliances and metal finishing.

Under the trademark, "Uformite MM-57," the resin is available in commercial quantities from Rohm & Haas' resinous products division. Good alkali and soap resistance, coupled with outstanding adhesion, are some of the characteristics of the resin, according to Rohm & Haas.

DuPont Division Renamed

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has renamed its specialty products sales section of the "Freon" products division, the fluoro solvents and chemicals section.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—30 bls, Meer Corp, Kobe
ALUMINUM BROMIDE—3 cs, Fisher Scientific Co, Bremen
ALUMINUM SULFATE—20 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
280 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
600 bgs, Bremen
AMBER OIL—2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Puerto Cortes
ANILINE DYES—90 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
51 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
99 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
83 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
3 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
ANNATTO SEED—25 bgs, J H Elton, Kingston
367 bgs, Dorf International, Kingston
ANTHRAQUINONE—91 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
ANTIMONY REGULUS—148 cs, Genoa
ARABIC GUM—81 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lagos
ARGOLS—1997 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran
485 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
ARSENIC, WHITE—54 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—8,000 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—4 dms, Bemo Shipping Co, Hamburg
BARIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Hamburg
BAY OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
BEEF EXTRACT—570 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
40 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Auckland
250 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—18 bgs, General Importing Distributors, Havana
196 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
231 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, San Antonio
24 bgs, Havana
90 bgs, Santiago
BENZOIN GUM—8 cs, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—110 hf cs, Messina
40 qu cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—7 dms, Elton Trading Corp, Callao
10 dms, Callao
BONE—248 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
119 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
BRONZE POWDER—28 cs, Leo Uhl Felder Co, Bremen
BUTANEDIOL—7 dms, Vineland Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM BORATE—5 bgs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
CALCIUM CARBIDE—2 cs, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
CALCIUM SULFITE—8 bgs, Chemimpex Inc, Bremen
CAMPHOR OIL—9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
CANDELILLI WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON—30 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CARDAMOM—15 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mangalore
CASEIN—2,584 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—97 tons, Mangalore
CASSIA—2,378 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,480 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
291 tons, J H Schroder, Callao
208 tons, Recife
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—50 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLOROPHYLL—2 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton
COALTAR DYES—89 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Lorbacher, Rotterdam
36 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT SULFATE—34 dms, Philipp Bros. Chemicals, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—513 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
1,880 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
575 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
2,100 tons, Rotterdam
COD OIL—100 dms, Brown Bros, Hamburg
CODLIVER OIL—5 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Vestmannaeyjar
100 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Vestmannaeyjar
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Vestmannaeyjar
114 dms, National City Bank, Hamburg
CORN OIL—150 tons, Corn Products Refining Co, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—1 dm, Geismar & Co, Santos
DAMMAR GUM—100 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
25 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—420 bgs, Rotterdam
DEXTROSE—12 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Rotterdam
DIGITALIS SEED—28 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—400 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FERRIC SULFATE—50 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FORMIC ACID—49 dms, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—95,217 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
112,200 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FUEL OIL—207,876 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
123,863 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
109,695 bbls, Remington Oil Co, Punta Cardon
129,378 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
109,533 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GELATIN—223 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
160 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
20 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Aries Co, Havre
37 cs, Werner Koepff, Hamburg
48 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Antoine Chiris, Algiers
GINGER—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
200 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin
60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
118 bgs, J Conneil & Co, Lagos
55 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
110 bgs, Kingston Bank, Kingston
24 bgs, Fehr Bros, Kingston
56 bgs, Kingston
GLUE—540 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUE STOCK—240 bls, Gillespie & Co, Maracaibo
470 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
21 bls, Antwerp
407 bls, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casada, Havana
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
GUAIACOL GLYCERYL ETHER—1 dm, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
GUAR GUM—661 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,900 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
6,965 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
HEXANITRIOL—110 dms, Rotterdam
HOOFMEAL—1,494 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Buenos Aires
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—80 dms, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—11 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—500 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
IRON POWDER, CRUDE—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ISOBORNYL ACETATE—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
KARAYA GUM—123 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
184 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
247 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
KAURI GUM—96 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
LACTALBUMIN—320 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
640 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
LEMON OIL—2 hf/cs, Messina
LIME OIL—1 dm, Polak & Schwarz, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHIUM CARBONATE—137 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
LITHOPONE—2 bgs, Esco Lab, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—275 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
1,008 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
50 bgs, Nehls & O'Connel, Genoa
100 bgs, H P Rossiger, Bremen
1,910 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
MACE—16 cs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
MAGNESIUM FLUORIDE—1 cs, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
MALONIC ACID—1 ck, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
MANDARIN OIL—80 qu/cs, Chemical Bank, Messina
4 qu cs, Messina
MARJORAM—120 bgs, Louis Furth, Ciudad Trujillo
106 bls, Marseille
MENTHOL—25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
50 cs, National City Bank, Santos
MERCURIC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—2 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton
MERCURY—32 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
40 flks, Holland Whitehall Inc, Coquimbo
METHYL PENTAERYTHRITOL—1 dm, Heyden New Port Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—400 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
NAPHTHALENE—3,125 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
17 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NUTMEG—50 bgs, Chemical Bank, St Georges
50 bgs, Catz American Co, St Georges
28 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—50 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—101 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis Inc, Piraeus
52 dms, M De Rosa Inc, Piraeus
103 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
100 dms, National City Bank, Piraeus
50 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
25 dms, First National Cincinnati, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
51 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Piraeus
98 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Palermo
97 dms, Irving Trust Co, Malaga
187 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
244 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
160 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
78 dms, Sankers Trust Co, Malaga
25 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
50 dms, Seville
100 dms, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—8 dms, Misson of California, Vera Cruz
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
PAPAIN—15 cs, R J Lepow, Dares Salaam
60 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—30 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
300 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
50 bgs, F H Petry, Alicante
430 bgs, Alicante
800 bgs, I Bezoff, Istanbul
PAPRIKA EXTRACT—18 bbls, Alicante
PEANUT OIL—300 tons, Rotterdam
PEARL ESSENCE—10 cs, U S Plastic Products Corp, Kobe
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,060 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,300 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,100 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
2,510 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,999 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
775 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,680 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
PECTIN—50 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
200 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Mangalore
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
70 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Singapore
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
160 bgs, Cochin
1,320 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, Reconditioning & Processing Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Yokohama
100 bgs, Reconditioning & Processing Co, Kobe
454 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Yokohama
153 bgs, Mombasa
24 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
PERU BALSAM—1 dm, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—96,125 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
195,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
109,607 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
460,392 bbls, Philips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
98,094 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
54,686 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—250 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Toyomenka Inc, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—545 bgs, Iwai N Y Inc, Kobe
3,200 bgs, C Itoh & Co, Yokohama
1,000 bgs, Bank of N Y, Yokohama
920 bgs, H Bedos & Co, Yokohama
20 bgs, H Pollak, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, I Grob & Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM MURIATE—5,200 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Barcelona
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—350 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—80 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—17 dms, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,587 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
7,600 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,116 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
207 bgs, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
1,015 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUERCETIN—6 cs, M Nemtin Co, Kobe
QUININE SULFATE—38 dms, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—210 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY OIL—4 dms, Seville
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Trieste
SAGE OIL—20 cs, Trieste
SALVADOR BALSAM—6 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
SANDALWOOD—50 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
1,750 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—2,630 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
SHELLAC—40 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SODIUM ARSENATE—152 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Marseille
SODIUM CASEINATE—400 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—35 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—3,700 bgs, Antwerp
SPERM OIL—2,098 tons, Antarctic Ocean
SULFANILAMIDE—4 dms, Liverpool
SULFATHIAZOLE—10 kgs, Copenhagen
SUMAC, GROUND—136 bgs, River Plate Corp, Palermo
TALC—5,480 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,720 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kohsichang
560 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
6,880 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
4,130 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARA POWDER—171 bgs, Meer Corp, Callao
TARTARIC ACID—80 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
272 dms, Palermo
THALLIUM SULFATE—1 cs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
THYME—30 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
TRAGACANTH GUM—67 bgs, Khorramshahr
TURMERIC—160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
240 bgs, Alleppey
VANILLA BEANS—21 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
VEGETABLE OIL—31 dms, Polarome International Corp, Antwerp
VITAMIN C—20 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
10 dms, Byco Ltd, Yokohama
WATTLE EXTRACT—272 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—33 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
ZINC OXIDE—300 bgs, L Leyman Corp, Stockholm

Los Angeles

AGAR—40 cs, Moorhead & Co, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASEIN—2,600 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—93 bls, Rotterdam
COPRA—373 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
700 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro
700 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaquete
450 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Slain
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Mauban
750 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, J W Campbell, Manila
11,200 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CRYOLITE—4,000 bgs, Pennsalt Chemical Works, Antwerp
DAMMAR GUM—42 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—340 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,305 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcus
IRON OXIDE—1,254 bgs, London
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, H P Rossiger & Co, Hamburg
NAPHTHA DISTILLATE—63,320 bbls, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu
NAPHTHALENE—150 bgs, J L Westland, Antwerp
NUTMEG—70 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Glencourt Importing Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
500 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
2,988 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
1,100 bls H V Nootbaar & Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Cal Compact Foods, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—31,864 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
274,541 bbls, The Texas Co, Rastanura
30,460 tons, Union Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—521 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Penang
TANKAGE—525 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA—70 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
TAPIOCA FLOUR—950 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY CONCENTRATES—6,190 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Rubberoid Co, Lourenco Marques
880 bgs, Owen Glass Co, Lourenco Marques
1,442 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
600 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—10 dms, Vicks Chemical Co, London
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FERRO-SILICON—150 dms, South River Mining Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—113,800 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Curacao
GLYCERINE—160 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—400 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
MOLASSES—7,485 tons, Antilla
10,420 tons, Nuevitas
OCHER—448 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Mossel Bay
PEATMOSS—1,560 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
600 bls, Chas Kurz Co, Bremen
2,300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,650 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—207,987 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto Cabello
130,231 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
108,011 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
116,866 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,222 bgs, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—2,720 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Brisbane
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
VANILLA BEANS—411 cs, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,400 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London

San Francisco

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—400 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
CASSIA—182 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
168 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
167 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Saigon
33 bls, California Commodities Corp, Saigon
COPRA—750 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
COPRA CAKE—3,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Paul E Smith Corp, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, W L Willner & Co, Hong Kong
GLUE—50 bgs, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,106 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LIVERMEAL—647 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—960 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hong Kong
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—41,560 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,896 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
813 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Poona Co, Singapore
885 bgs, Singapore
50 bgs, Hong Kong
1,000 bgs, Bangkok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, D M Hicks, Rotterdam
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Hong Kong
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hong Kong

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Ivan T. Bauman Company
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St. Louis 2, Mo.
O. L. West
58 East Wynnewood Rd.
Wynnewood, Pa.
Cuyahoga Chemical Co.
2569 West 3rd Street
Cleveland, Ohio
Charles A. Little, Jr.
3182 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Harry Holland & Son, Inc.
Chicago, 6 Ill.
R. L. Kelley
Danbury, Conn.
J. M. Washburn Co.
P. O. Box 121
Arlington 74, Mass.
Palmer Supplies Co.
Times Star Bldg.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Harry Holland
16600 Puritan Ave.
Detroit 35, Michigan
H. C. Ross
2128 No. Rosemead Blvd.
El Monte, Calif.
E. M. Wells Company
San Francisco, Calif.

Coatings Materials

Prices of coatings materials held steady last week against a generally moderate volume of business. The reductions reported a week ago have been confirmed by all major producers. These comprised a decline of 1 cent per pound in red lead, litharge and mineral orange and reductions of 1 cent per pound in aluminum paste and 2 cents in powder. Weakness in the market for non-ferrous metals—specifically a decline of 1 cent in pig lead and 2 cents in aluminum—accounted for the changes. Copper oxide continues in a steady trend owing to a better supply balance in the basic metal.

A trade source has reported that there will be no second contract quarter reductions in quotations of manganese driers. Although there has been a substantial reduction in chartering rates, this source said, sellers will not be able to take them into account until currently heavy stocks—acquired under the old rates—are used up.

Buying interest in the natural resins market is rated fair, with emphasis on prompt needs. Orange shellac quotations continue at long standing levels of 39 cents to 41 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 37 cents for No. 2, 34 cents to 35 cents for superfine and 34 cents nominally for TN. All gum prices are steady.

In a report from Washington, total sales of paint, varnish and lacquer—industrial and trade—in the month of February were tabbed at $103,995,000, a sharp seasonal decline from the January total of $120,276,000. Production amounted to 34,204,000 gallons, as compared with the 38,807,000 the previous month.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
101.44	101.44	101.47	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—As noted a week ago, paste has been reduced 1c. per pound and powder 2c. to reflect a 2c. break in the market for aluminum metal. Moderate buying interest in paste is reported at the new schedule of 68½c. per pound for extra-fine and 47c. for standard. Powder is moving in slow to fair volume at $1.09 for extra-fine and 79½c. for standard.

Cadmium Colors—This group is reported steady at recently reduced price levels. The reduction, prompted by a decline in selenium metal, involved both types of lithopone as well as the pure colors. The schedule for cadmium-mercury lithopone shows $1.61 per pound for deep orange, $1.68 for light red, $1.76 for medium red, $1.83 for medium light red, $1.91 for dark red and $1.99 for maroon.

Copper Oxide—Price was steady and a fair volume of material moved to consuming outlets last week. Although the current price is barely half of what it was a year ago, there has not resulted any significant change in trading patterns, aside from the slight downturn in sales volume resulting from the business recession.

U. S. Navy type I red lists at 41¼c. per pound, type II at 39¼c. and black at 41¼c.

Lead Pigments—This group of pigments was reduced 1c. per pound in an announcement reported here last week. As in previous instances, the move was prompted by a decline in the price of pig lead. Under the new schedule, carlot listings read 14½c. per pound for 95 percent red lead, 14.45c. for 97 percent and 14.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge in carlots now sells at 13¾c. per pound and orange mineral at 16.60c.

There was only a little advance buying this year for the spring paint season. Trade sources feel that until the rest of the economy shows signs of firm recovery, the tone of the pigment market will remain hand-to-mouth. Under these conditions, supply is ample, but not loose, and it is believed that current production is being held below the level of the comparable period last year.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production and sales in pounds during 1957, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production	Sales
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	105,438,003	82,275,879
Adhesive resins modified, unmodified,	57,873,249	55,757,965
Protective coating resins, except by rosin	29,948,788	24,791,180
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	36,441,385	27,430,062
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	83,926,261	78,089,792
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	829,984,805	747,016,762
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	254,536,064	116,522,335
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	78,045,993	43,824,621
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	3,444,556	2,559,325
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene.	10,810,989	4,783,673
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	11,896,372	12,266,163
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc	11,839,016	11,060,486
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	23,349,968	22,928,047
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	31,192,406	29,885,795
All other modifications.	43,611,489	39,536,714
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins.	251,018,090	249,518,682
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins, (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other reins)	13,216,729	6,364,338

Ester Gum—As recently reported here, ester gum is now offered in carlots at a range of 12¾c. to 16c. per pound by virtue of an April 1 price reduction of 1c. per pound. The spread for smaller shipments was lowered to 13¼c. to 16½c. per pound for 10 drums or more, and 13¾c. to 17c. for one to nine drums. The company making the change announced that it was applicable to all second quarter contracts.

Maleic Resins—On April 1 a major producer posted reductions in its price range for maleic modified rosin esters. Carlots became available at prices ranging 12¾c. to 21½c. per pound, depending upon grade.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—Prices have held virtually without change since this line of plasticizers was introduced to the market. Cur-

Coatings, Shipments Output: February

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	January	February	January	February
Trades sales	$70,956,000	$61,497,000	20,025,000	17,908,000
Industrial sales, total	49,320,000	42,498,000	18,081,000	15,796,000
Paint and varnish	37,042,000	32,065,000	13,603,000	12,064,000
Lacquer	12,278,000	10,433,000	4,478,000	3,732,000
Overall totals	$120,276,000	$103,995,000	*38,807,000	*34,204,000

Total sales, Jan.-Feb.: $224,271,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial sales.

Coatings Materials

rent outlook is fully steady, producers report. Buying interest, untouched by the recession, continues at a brisk level. Movement to the fields of food packaging and hospital equipment is notably good.

Dimethyl Phthalate—Reflecting a first of the year price advance, this material is selling at 29½c. per pound in tankcars, 32c. in carlots, and 33c. in less than carlots. Trade sources reported a slackening in demand during the first quarter, but the overall market tone held steady.

Natural Resins

Gum—Buying interest was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Overall business was judged slow to moderate.

Shellac—Prices were steady at Calcutta and locally. Orange grades were moving in small volume for prompt requirements. Inquiry for bleached grades was light.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Asking prices were down to 19¼c. per pound last week but there were no firms bids, and inquiry was minimal. A dealer here said that because of general economic conditions, major consuming mills were holding back at the present time. Australian material was offered at 21c. per pound.

Manganese Driers — There will be no price reductions in this group for the second contract quarter in spite of the recent decline in Atlantic chartering rates. A trade source explained that sellers have heavy stocks of material acquired at the old rates. These stocks are expected to last at least until the start of the third quarter.

Naval Stores

Gum Rosin—In spite of a very low sales volume, the rosin market maintained strength through the month of March, according to a monthly report of the Department of Agriculture. The strength was accounted for by low production and declining consumer inventories. It was noted that receipts of pine gum were lower than in February, as compared with an average increase of 60 percent in other years. Because of cold weather there was a "mere trickle of gum flow," the Department said.

The trading pattern varied from the previous month by a sharp falling off of exports. While actual sales were sparse on the domestic scene, substantial commitments were made for May and June shipment. Sales during the month added up to 6,343 drum equivalents, 3,089 less than last month and 6,850 less than in March a year ago. The weighted average on all grades held at $8.20, unchanged from the previous month but well below the $8.53 figure quoted a year earlier.

Gum Turpentine—Domestic and export sales increased in March and the tankcar average price moved fractionally higher. During the last week of the month the market felt an easy trend, but smart recovery took place before the close. Overall sales amounted to 219,758 gallons, as compared with only 75,250 the month before and 162,370 in March a year ago.

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 29, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $22.52, as compared with $21.53 the previous week and $25,49 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 728 barrels, as against 662 the previous week and 4,103 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 7.87 gallons of turpentine and 295.0 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 5; WG, 5; N, 23, and M, 45.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr. 4	Mon. Apr. 7	Tues. Apr. 8	Wed. Apr. 9	Thurs. Apr. 10
Drums—					
G	$7.80	...	...	...	...
I	7.80	...	...	...	...
K	7.80	...	...	...	...
M	7.80	...	...	...	...
WG	8.25	...	...	$8.21	...
WW		...	...	8.56¶	...
Bags—					
G	7.55[1]	...	...	...	$7.60[1]

Tankcars (for week ended April 10)—
K or better, $7.50

Sales, USDA	586*	...	240*	160*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG,$9.70; N, $9.20; K,$9.05

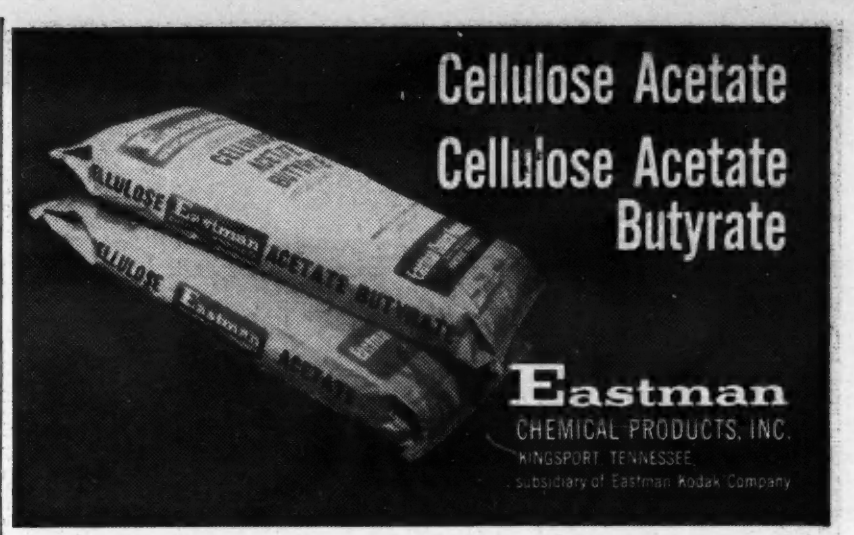
Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.531	...	...	.522
Sales	8,000¶	...	...	14,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.
[1] G or better.



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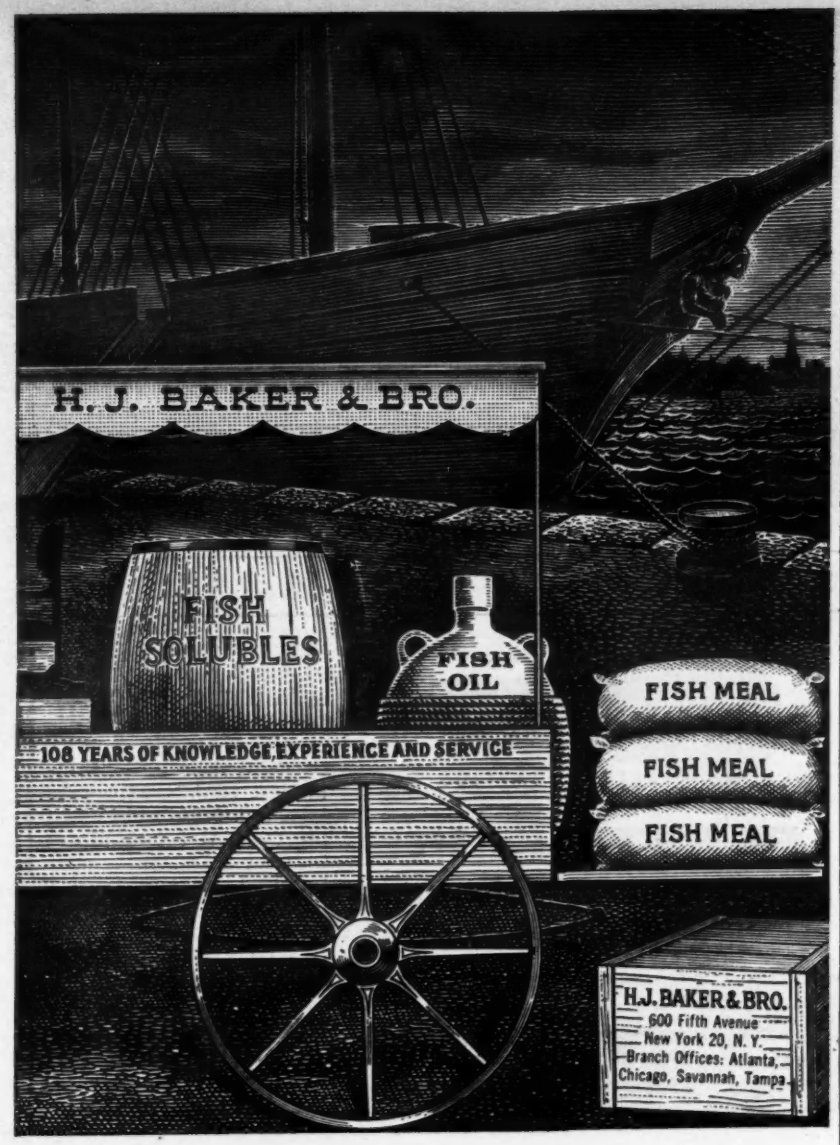

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Moderate volume of business was reported in oils and fats last week, with bulk of demand limited to nearby requirements. Edible grades were irregular. Cottonseed and corn oils advanced fractionally, while soybean oil was lower. Peanut oil was scarce and strong, with buyers and sellers ¼ cent apart. Cocout oil remained unchanged and firm. Copra was slightly lower, but steady. Corn and soybean oil acidulated foots were easy and fractionally lower, while cottonseed foots were unchanged.

Firmer tone prevailed in tallow and grease market, reflecting the sold up production for April delivery. This kept offerings scarce and closely held. Edible animal oils were stronger. Edible tallow, oleo oil and oleo stearine were advanced sharply under improved demand and light stocks.

Lack of improvement in the slow demand for linseed oil, combined with lower flaxseed, weakened this market and crushers reduced the price schedule 4/10 cent per pound. Other drying oils were in spotty demand for actual needs. Higher cost of Brazilian castor oil for shipment resulted in a firm tone locally and moderate sales were noted for nearby needs. Tung oil remained steady and despite light trading. Oiticica also was unchanged, moving in a hand to mouth manner. Refined fish oil was unsettled by the lower cost of new crop menhaden oil and tankcars could have been shaded.

Soybean meal was stronger and advanced $2 per ton. Production was sold up for April delivery, with active business reported through May. Linseed meal demand improved and extracted was lifted $2 per ton and expeller, $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal also was scarce and small lots were sold at unchanged prices.

Price Trends

Advanced
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, expeller, $1 per ton.
extracted, $2 per ton.
Oleo oil, ¾c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced
Copra, $1 per ton.
Corn oil, foots, 95% acid, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil acid, 2/5c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2/5c. per lb.
Soybean oil, foots, 95% acid, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
116.89	116.51	114.70	118.76

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Steady tone prevailed in Brazilian oil with trading in No. 1 at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery. Shipments from Brazil were firmly held. Domestic grades were in fair request for actual needs.

Reports from New Delhi stated the Indian government has reduced export duty on castor oil shipments from 175 rupees per ton to 100 rupies per ton.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans Castor	Oil Castor
Last week	372,000	1,598,000
Previous week	.....	860,750
Corresponding week, 1957	499,950	1,562,000
Total this year	8,230,000	28,055,750
Corresponding period, 1957	9,767,890	32,198,000

Coconut—Market remained firm with crude sales at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, April shipment. May was held at ½c. less. The New York market was steady and unchanged at 14⅞c., tankcars, prompt and later delivery.

Corn—Limited stocks stiffened crude and sales took place at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ¼c. Refined was higher at 17.99c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures market backed and filled, with allied markets on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was brisk. Prices scored fractional advances for old and new crop months. Trade interests bought May and sold July and September. New highs for the season were reached by September, October and December. While announcement of purchases of oil by Spain was postponed until Saturday, April 12, Poland bought 1,000 tons of semi-refined hydrogenated cottonseed oil and 2,600 tons soybean oil, same grade. Consuming demand was reported slow. Refined salad was steadier at 17¼c. per pound tankcars, delivered, New York, prompt.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was limited. Market was slightly higher. Tankcars were quoted at 13⅝c. per pound, in the Valley; 13⅞c., southeast; 13¼c., Lubbock and 13⅜c. Waco.

Export declarations for the week ended April 4 follow: Crude, none and refined, 1,520,820 pounds.

Linseed—Slow demand and lower flaxseed market weakened the oil market. Quotations were reduced 4/10c. per pound. Raw oil was quoted at 13.9c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-June and 14.1c., July-August. New business was restricted to fill-in needs, while withdrawals against existing contract began to move in increased volume.

Flaxseed—Trading was slow. Bids were reduced 2c. per bushel. Flaxseed stocks on farms April 1 totaled 6,845,000 bushels compared with 17,034,000 bushels April 1, last year.

Canadian 1958 flaxseed acreage was estimated at 3,187,000 acres, a decline of 9 percent from the record plantings of 1957 according to the Dominion Bureau of statistics. The yield per acre in Canada averaged 5.7 bushels per acre in 1957, the lowest in the last 20 years.

Minneapolis.—Weakness persisted in this market and crushers reduced bids another 2c. a bushel to $3 spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, a new low for current crop year. With linseed oil production extremely light crushers provided only thin buying interest. Futures trading continued narrow and soft. Government report indicated that 4,354,817 bushels of flaxseed were under loan as of March 15, about in line with trade expectations. Presidential veto of the bill to freeze price supports dispelled hopes for increased plantings. Purchases in the spot market amounted to only 4 cars. Modest expansion occurred in to-arrive bookings ahead of 2c. decline, totaling 7 cars and 7,500 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 74 cars, compared with 68 a year ago. Shipped were 20 cars, against 28 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	129,500	138,600	35,000
Since Sept. 1	13,419,250	16,949,800	1,577,750

Oiticica—Buying interest was restricted to nearby delivery. Tankcars were offered at 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 18c. to 18½c., spot, as to quantity.

Olive—Trading lacked snap. Spanish oil was quoted at $61 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. ports in the north and $2 less in the south. Greek oil was maintained at $59 to $61 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, depending upon quality. Tunisian ranged from $59 to $60, same basis. Demand for spot delivery also was slow. Greek was quoted at $2.45 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Tunisian, 5c. higher. Spanish oil continued scarce on spot.

Palm—Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices were unchanged. Drums were held at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, as to quantity and tankcars, 12¼c. nearby delivery.

Peanut—Stocks were scarce and firmly held. Crude was maintained at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills with bids ¼c. less. Sales of off color oil, were reported at 17¼c. Refined oil was unchanged at 20½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed — Spotty demand was noted for nearby needs. Tankcars were un-

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 11, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	323	15.98	15.77	15.94@15.97
July	542	16.09	15.70	16.02S
Sept.	523	16.05	15.60	15.99S
Oct.	101	15.84	15.38	15.64S
Dec.	47	15.56	15.23	15.26S
Mar.	8	15.55	15.38	15.55S

Total sales and switches 1,543 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

changed at 16c., New York basis, with drums at 17½c. to 18c., as to quantity.

Rapeseed acreage in Canada for 1958 was officially reported at 848,000 acres or 31 percent over 1957, but actual plantings will depend upon the ability of growers to obtain contracts.

Soybean—Crude was irregular, closing fractionally lower. Announcement of oil purchases by Spain was postponed until Saturday, April 12. Crude was lower at 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for April-May delivery and 10¾c. bid. Refined salad declined to 13⅝c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Poland purchased 2,600 tons of semi-refined hydrogenated soybean oil.

Export declarations for the week ended April 4 follows: Crude, 605,440 pounds and refined 440,580 pounds.

Soybeans on farms April 1 totaled 116,152,000 bushels, compared with 114,677,000 bushels, April 1 last year.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 11, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	1	10.90	10.90	11.00@11.05
July	3	11.11	10.90	10.95@11.06

Total sales, 4 contracts.

Tung—While trading was light and spotty, this market remained steady. Tankcars were maintained at 21¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, with some business placed thereat. Drums were unchanged at 22¾c. to 24¼c., spot depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was steady and slightly higher. Stocks on spot ranged from 89½c. to 95c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were reduced $1 per ton, but the market remained steady. Prompt shipment was quoted at $184. per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Steadier tone prevailed in this market, reflecting the firmness of tallow. Yellow grease was sold at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars delivered. Choice white was maintained at 8¾c. to 8⅞c. tankcars same basis, as to acid.

Lard—This market was irregular, but regained early losses and closed steadier. Cash lard was quoted at 12¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was firm and scarcer. Prices were higher and ranged from 19¼c. to 19½c. pound, drums, spot, according to quantity and seller. Supplies of oleo stearine were scanty and quoted nominally from 15½c. to 16c. per pound, same basis.

Tallow—Firm tone featured this market as a result of limited offers due to sold up production for April delivery. Bleachable fancy was moved in moderate volume at 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for soapers account. Prime was maintained at 7⅞c. to 8c.; special, 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7⅝c., same basis. Edible tallow was boosted fractionally under good demand and scarcity of supplies. Tankcars ranged from 11¾c. to 12c. per pound, delivered. Export interest was reported spotty. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9⅜c., drums, and 8⅝c, bulk, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were maintained at 9c. per pound, drums, exdock, prompt. Offerings were not liberal. Buying interest was confined to an occasional lot. Oil on spot was quoted at 10¼c. to 10⅜c., drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Light stocks of old crop was nominal at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Recent trading in new crop was reported at 7.6c., tankcars f.o.b. works and 8.1c. on board steamer for future delivery. Light pressed was nominal at 11½c. per pound, New York basis and shadable on firm bids.

Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to take moderate volume of acids against recent orders, while new business was restricted to actual needs. Animal acids, especially stearic and tallow, reflected the steadiness of tallow. Oleic acid was unchanged at the recent price reduction. Vegetable acids also were maintained at prevailing quotations.

Oleo Oil—Extra was quiet and ranged from 18½c. to 19c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity. Oleo stearine was unchanged and nominal at 14½c. to 15c., drums, same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Stocks were limited and closely held. Offers were light as production was sold up. Meal 41 percent was sold in small lots at $64 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Memphis, and quoted at $71.50, Alabama and $72.50 Georgia and South Carolina for April shipment.

Linseed Meal — Improved demand boosted market $2 per ton.

Minneapolis. — Improved demand, coupled with sharply curtailed production, sparked advance of $2 a ton. Formula feed manufacturers purchase substantial tonnage for April requirements. Deferred offerings were limited but modest business was accomplished for as late as June. Withdrawals against existing con-

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Oils and Fats Derivatives: March

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats derivatives production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in February and January, 1958 (in thousands of pounds).

	Production February 1958	Production January 1958	Consumption February 1958	Stocks Feb. 28, 1958
Chemically dehydrated castor oil[1]	1,064	1,658	(NA)	1,512
Fatty acids[1]:				
Tall oil fatty acids (containing 90% or more free fatty acid, excluding rosin acids)	7,828	8,410	(NA)	10,722
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	5,687	7,133	(NA)	17,413
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	3,555	5,463	(NA)	4,769
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	9,013	8,652	(NA)	8,479
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	9,546	10,862	(NA)	15,281
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	4,051	4,762	(NA)	10,091
Glycerin, crude (100% basis)[4]	18,020	18,873	18,437	17,934
Glycerin, refined, all grades (100% basis)[4]	17,840	18,822	14,731	62,163
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[1]	4,861	3,938	(NA)	5,888
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils:				
Edible	3,484	3,377	1,405	1,576
Inedible	3,196	3,165	4,281	2,935
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—				
Edible:				
Cottonseed	24,910	27,456	24,451	12,771
Soybean	122,934	144,416	114,492	43,408
Other	5,314	5,696	5,413	3,970
Inedible	[3]	294	1,160	1,548
Margarine[1]	*135,202	*150,862	(NA)	34,324
Mono- and di-glycerides, edible	7,415	7,381	4,209	3,740
Oleo oil and stearin, animal, edible	4,223	2,422	1,310	1,776
Shortening[1]	167,332	175,410	(NA)	124,689
Stearin, animal, inedible[1]	1,104	1,221	(NA)	921
Stearin, vegetable oil winter	11,471	14,551	10,179	16,097
Tall oil, crude	45,966	48,597	40,216	97,087
Tall oil, refined (containing less than 90% free fatty acids excluding rosin acids)	11,717	11,416	5,246	18,433

* Revised.
NA Not available.
[1] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[2] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

tracts were accelerated, users often asking for earlier shipment than scheduled. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was at $54.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Mineapolis for April and first half May. Expeller 32 percent was $1 higher at $57 for April, $56.50 for May and $56 for June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	12,780,000	9,180,000
Since Sept. 1	435,600,000	439,540,000

Peanut Meal—Small lots of 45 percent meal were sold up to $68 per ton, f.o.b. Georgia mills. Available stocks were still scanty and market was an entirely nominal affair.

Soybean Meal—Supplies for April delivery were near exhaustion. Market advanced $2 a ton for meager available supplies. Interest in deferred shipment increased sharply, formula feed manufacturers buying substantially into May and June. Inquiry developed for as far ahead as September. Feed business was reported to be excellent. Meal, 44 percent protein, was held $60 to $62 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur for April delivery and $58 to $59 for May.

Waxes

Buying interest for vegetable waxes was moderate, with most sales still confined to immediate requirements. The increase of 1c. per pound in the floor price for No. 3 Ceara for shipment from Brazil created a steadier tone locally and some sellers have raised asking prices. The floor price of No. 1 yellow Ceara was cut about 4c. per pound, but this has been discounted and both Ceara and Parnhyba grades were quotably unchanged for spot delivery. Replacements of crude beeswax were scarce and higher. Trading, however, was quiet at the higher levels. Refined beeswax were unchanged and well held. Candelilla wax was in fair request, and closely held at prevailing quotations. Other grades were dull and featureless.

Seaman, de Ryss is New Name

Seaman, de Ryss, Inc., is the new name taken by what was previously Hasselman, Seaman, de Ryss, Inc. Also, the company has moved its offices to 180 Madison avenue, New York, 16. Seaman, de Ryss' phone number remains Murray Hill 9-0040.

Paint Makers Working

—Continued from page 5

able to predict in which geographical region the successful bidder would be located.

With respect to the wage minimums proposed, he said that the recommendations of NPVLA were too low. Only 18 percent of the covered non-probationary workers are employed in establishments (approximately one-third of those covered by a wage survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) paying such workers wages as low as $1.25 an hour, he said.

On the other hand, he added, the rates suggested by the unions appear to be too high. In October, 1956, when the BLS wage survey was made, a substantial majority of the establishments in the industry paid minimum wages less than the $1.55 and $1.56 on which the unions based their recommendations, he noted. (These union recommendations did not include the wage increases made subsequent to the wage survey).

Mr. Mitchell explained the basis of his determination of $1.50 as the prevailing minimum as follows:

"In this industry, 69 percent of the total covered non-probationary workers were employed by establishments (48 percent of the total), which paid minimum wages to such workers ranging from and including $1.50 to the $2.15-$2.20 interval, or a span of 66 to 70 cents.

"These plants, employing a substantial preponderance of all the covered workers in the industry, constitute approximately one-half of the industry. The remainder of the plants, employing 31 percent of the total, covered non-probationary workers, paid minimum wages ranging from $1 to $1.50, or a span of 50 cents.

$1.50 Called Representative

"As higher minimum wages and the preponderance of covered employment distinguish the plants in the top half of the industry from those in the remainder, $1.50, the lowest minimum wage paid in this half, is the one more representative of the minimum wage practices of the industry as a whole, and the one most accurately reflecting the industry standard which I am directed to find and determine as the prevailing minimum wage for persons employed in the industry."

In addition to making this determination, Mr. Mitchell also ruled that probationary workers may be employed at a rate of not less than $1.40 an hour for a period of not more than 480 hours. Apprentices and handicapped workers also may be employed at less than the proposed minimums under certain conditions.

A request of the putty manufacturers that they be exempted from the definition of the paint, varnish and related products industry was denied by the secretary.

CPW Heralded

—Continued from page 5

for research and development, will discuss missiles and chemistry's contribution to them.

New York, N. Y.—A special project to point up the sales side will see students accompanying salesmen on their rounds.

St. Louis, Mo.—A speech before the Traffic Club will tie in with Chemical Progress Week.

Western Massachusetts—Six companies are planning a program through radio, television, the schools and newspapers to bring word of Chemical Progress Week to the public in their area.

Cleveland, Ohio—The CIAC committee has arranged for a "Certificate of Recognition" for KYW-TV's public service science program, "Breakthrough."

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week continued restricted to immediate requirements but aggregated a fair volume. Despite the spotty business, prices were without change and well held for the entire list. Chemicals continued to move steadily against existing contracts while new business lacked snap. Feature of the sizing materials market was the strength of potato starch. Grinders in Maine recently raised prices for shipment from mills and were not pressing for business at the higher levels, due to the high cost of potatoes and sharp reduction in the early southern potato crop. The uncertainty of replenishing stocks of sago flour as a result of political disturbances in primary sources, has stiffened the local market. Stocks on spot were limited and firm. Refined sago has been advanced fractionally, while raw was unchanged but steadier. Corn starch and dextrin continued to move in fair volume for immediate requirements. Steady tone prevailed in egg yolk due to high cost of production and good consuming demand. Prices were firm at the recent advance and still above the cost of flake egg albumin. Tapioca flour deliveries against existing contracts continued quite active while new business was light. Siamese grades for shipment were steady and unchanged. New crop Brazilian was offered more freely, with buying interest reported slow.

Tanners interest in tanning material replacements continued light and restricted to nearby shipment. Primary markets were quotably unchanged and steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 12, 1957
102.80	102.80	102.99	105.32

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — This market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Demand was moderate and restricted to prompt needs. Withdrawals were reported fairly active against existing contracts.

Hydrogen Peroxide — Buying interest was light, with actual sales confined to immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Sodium Acetate — Prices were unchanged and well held. Demand was restricted to actual needs.

Sodium Perborate—Consumers limited purchases to actual requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Spotty demand was noted for actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Flake was available at $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, and powder, $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, spot, according to quantity. Technical was maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for nearby delivery. Quotations for all grades were unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted to $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24; light canary $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch — Trading was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were without change. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.50. New York basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 1,267,000 bushels to 92,004,000 bushels for the week ended April 4, compared with 109,969,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk — Good consuming demand was reported for actual requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Stocks on spot were held at $1.29 to $1.31 per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch — Steady tone featured this market. Offers from Maine were limited and maintained at the recent advance. Carlots were held at 6½c. per pound carlots, f.o.b. mills. Trading was spotty and restricted to spot delivery. Stocks on spot ranged from 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Paper and textile mills continued to absorb supplies against existing contracts. Idaho starch was unchanged at 6.35c. per pound carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern points.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has advised growers of potatoes for late summer and fall harvest to review and revise their acreage plans so as to avoid marketing and price difficulties next fall and winter. The 1958 "intentions-to-plant" report issued March 18 indicated that growers in certain key states proposed to plant acreage substantially in excess of the acreage-marketing guides.

In February the department issued its acreage-marketing guides for summer and fall crop potatoes and recommended to growers certain changes from last year's acreage on a state-by-state basis. In order to plant within the department's guide, growers in several states and areas should reduce their 1958 acreage from last year's plantings. Those for which the intended acreage is indicated to be substantially in excess of the guide acreage include Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Long Island, and New Jersey in the East; Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota in the Midwest; and all of the Western States except Montana.

Sago Flour—Offers for shipment were limited and firmly held. Prompt shipment was quoted at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot were steady. Raw flour was held at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 9c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Offers of new crop Brazilian were freer for shipment. Grade B ranged from 7¼c. to 7.4c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for early May shipment, as to seller and A grade about ½c. more. Buying interest was centered in Siamese grades. The medium grade was maintained at 5.4c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 5.7c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

A slight gain was made in Canadian leather-footwear production in 1957 when 42,546,850 pairs of shoes were produced, compared with 1956 output of 42,369,637 pairs, an increase of 177,213 pairs.

Production in December 1957 amounted to 2,976,140 pairs, a decrease of 566,842 pairs from the preceding month and an increase of 107,428 pairs from December 1956.

Footwear produced with leather soles dropped in 1957, amounting to 15,396,663 pairs or 36.2 percent of total production. In 1956, 40.2 percent or 17,023,383 pairs of the footwear manufactured in Canada had leather soles.

Cutch—Consumer interest was confined to nearby shipment. Shipments were unchanged at 7½c. per pound, exdock.

Myrobalans—Replacements were offered at unchanged prices. Buying interest lagged. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was better, but actual business was limited. Prices were without change. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Wattle—Trading was restricted to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Fair average was quoted at $78.50 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $73, same basis. East Africa extract, 60 percent, unchanged at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South Africa extract at 8.4c. per pound same basis.

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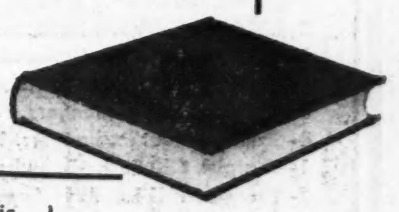

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2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated centrifuge.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR DETAILS

STOCK ITEMS

3—3500 gal., 347 S.S. Reactors, 150# internal, 55# jacket.
2—Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 90# jacket, 50# internal.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 200# internal, 90# jacket.
2—Patterson 1000 gal., steel, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 20 HP XP motors.
3—Hersey 7' x 40' Hot Air Rotary Dryers, 304 S.S. clad.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—Haveg 4000 closed Storage Tank.
2—5000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20', Unused.
1—9400 gal., 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—20,000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 10'6" dia. x 30'8". Unused.
3—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 24 sq. ft.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
1—Sharples C20 Super-Dehydrator, 316 S.S., vapor tight, XP timers.
2—Sharples PN14 & PY14 Super-D-Canters, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38", stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuges.
1—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S., solid bowl, continuous, centrifuge fume tight, 60 HP motor, new 1953.
3—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
1—Buflovak, 20 sq. ft., 304 S.S., forced circulation Evaporator.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins #15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.
1—Day 10" x 22", 3 roll, high speed Mill, 15 HP XP motor.

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OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316 3' x 6'. Complete with Pumps, Receivers and Accessories (1954).
DAY—14" x 30" Hi-Speed 3-Roll Mill 25 H.P. X.P. Motor, Switches.
EVAPORATORS—Single Effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft., 150 sq. ft. Complete.
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SHARPLES SUPER CENTRIFUGE — S.S. 15,000 RPM Type M312B-16 22UY43.

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Oliver 5'3" x 6' Rubber Lined Precoat.
Sweetland #10 Filter 27 Steel Leaves.
24" Filter Press 36 NEW Wood P. & F.
30" Fletcher Stainless Susp. Cent. m.d.
40" Fletcher Stainless Susp. Cent. m.d.

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6' x 29' Bubble Cap Column S.S. 347.
9' x 42'6" Column 410 S.S. Lined 150 PSI
30" Copper Column with 24" Rectifier.

MIXERS—MILLS

4,000# Jacketed Ribbon Blender m.d.
2,000# Ribbon Blender m.d.
14" x 30" Day 3-Roll High Speed.
Pebble Mills 5' x 6', 4' x 5', 3'6" x 4'.
Raymond 6 Roll High Side Roller Mill.
Jeffrey 20" x 12" type "A" Hammer Mills.

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750 gal. jktd. Steel Reactor 300 PSI.
50 gal. jktd. Stainless Reactor 50 PSI.
12,000 gallon Aluminum Tank 75 PSI
300 gal. Stainless closed tank.
3,000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.

KILNS—DRYERS

705-24 Roto-Louvre Dryer, Complete.
502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer, Complete.
6' x 50', 6' x 30' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
4' x 20' Ruggles Cole Model XH2.
8'6" x 50' Allis Chalmers Kiln.
6' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer.
24" x 20' Swenson Crystallizers.
5' x 40' Rotary Kiln ⅜" Shell

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IN STOCK

DRYERS AND KILNS

1—Buffalo Vac Drum Dryer 24"x20"
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 atmos. Drum Dryer.

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8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood Ertel 6" & 10" Disc Filters 12¼" dia.

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100, 80, 60 & 50 gal. Stainless Clad Kettles.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
1—250 gal Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34" 30"x42" 4'x5' Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers
Williams Hammer Mills 7½ to 50 HP.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 9" x32". 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill etc.
Houchin 18"x30' 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U.S. 1½ HP Colloid Mill.
Eppenbach QV81 Stainless Colloid Mill 5HP

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6 dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 100 gal. Jack. Mixers
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Day Stainless 40"x84" Roball Sifter.
Robinson 20"x48" Gyro Sifter, 3 opening.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 5 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

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Colton 5½T single punch Preform Machine.
Stokes RB2 Rotary Tablet Machine,
Colton & Stokes ½", ¾" & 1" single punch.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
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Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
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STERLING 8-1944

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4—5'6" x 22' Allis-Chalmers Ball-Tube Mills, 150 HP drives.
10—Louisville Rotary Steam-Tube Dryers; 6' x50', 6' x 30', 6' x 25'.
1—Unused 20,000 Gal. Horiz. St. St. Tank, 10'6" dia x 28'8" long.

5—**Fitzpatrick** comminuting machines, models D, F, st. st.
10—**Baker Perkins**, 200 gal. sigma blade mixers or shredders.
2—**Artisan** nickel-clad evaporators, 400 & 250 sq. ft., vert. long-tube.
1—**Tolhurst** 26" stainless susp. centrigugal., perf. basket, like new.
1—**Simpson** #1-H stainless steel intensive mixer, 4' dia. pan, 1954 unit.
4—**Simpson**, size #0, style M intensive muller mixers, 36" dia. pan.
4—**Groen** 150 gal. stainless kettles, Dbl. motion agitators.
4—**Buflovak** 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 100# & 160# drums.
1—**Buflovak** 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, UNUSED.
2—**A. L. Anderson** all T316 st. st. Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 108 sq. ft.
1—**Buflovak** double effect evap., 588 sq. ft., vert. long tube, stainless.
4—**Sparkler** #33-S-28 press. leaf filters, st. st., 150 sq. ft.
1—**Raymond** 66" 6-roll low-side mill, 200 HP.
1—**A. T. & M.** 48" basket centrifugal, st. st., perf. basket, like new.
2—**NEW** 10,500 gal. horiz. st. st. tanks, T304, 8' dia. x 28' L.
5—**Pfaudler** 500 gal. glass-lined reactors, jktd. & agit.
1—**Oliver** 5'3" D x 8' F Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat, UNUSED.

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1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 510-28.

1—Oliver Horizontal Filter, 6'6".

2—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 5' x 6'.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 3' x 3' (New).

1—Sweetland #3 Stainless Steel Filter.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Niagara Monel Filter, Model 85.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 3000 gallons.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, with agitators, 1000 gallons each.

3—Theo. Walters Stainless Steel Jacketed 550 gallons Reactors.

1—Glascote 500 gallons Jacketed Kettle.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 300 gallons.

5—Pfaudler Series R Glass-lined Jacketed Kettles, 1000 gallons.

1—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 604-20.

1—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 310-16.

1—Buflovak Vacuum Double D.u. Dryer, 6" x 8".

10—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 2, 4, 6 and 18 shelves.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 8' x 45'.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Entolator Stainless Steel Continuous Mixer, Type PF.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 604-20.

3—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 30, 40 and 65 cu. ft.

1—Patterson Monel Double Cone Blender, 4.7 cu. ft.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, 9 gal.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 100 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Dispersion Mixer, 100 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, 100 gallons, with 75 HP motor.

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, 150 gallons.

6—Karbate 60 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers.

1—Fletcher 48" Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, motor, blower, etc.

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2—Sperry 30" Filters, sind. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
4—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Day "00" Pony Mixer with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
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1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump 150 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
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1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
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Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17" x 27" I.D.
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2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
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3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.

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1—Stokes 43B Granulator S. S.
2—Lightnin 7½ H.P. Agitators 100 rpm.
1—Fletcher 30" S. S. Sus. Style Extractor.
1—Fletcher 48" S. S. Extractor.
1—Badger Nickel Heat Exchanger 1483 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Arnold Double Effect Evap. Type 316 S. S. Total Surface 1133 sq. ft.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Devine Vac. 6 shelf Dryer 40" x 43".
2—Devine Vac. 20 shelf Dryer 59" x 78".
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5—Filter Presses 24" and 30".
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3—Pony Mixers—15-40 & 50 gallons.
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Charlotte S/S Colloid Mill No. 3; 5 HP; 3500 RPM.
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Patterson, Abbe, International Pebble Mills to 8' x 8'.
Patterson Jacketed Pebble Mills; 6' x 6'; Buhr lined.
Patterson Jktd. Ball Mills; 54" x 42"; Vacuum.
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Link-Belt S.S. Rotary Dryer, 5' x 20'.
Blaw Knox 316 S.S. 4'x5' Flaker, Like New.
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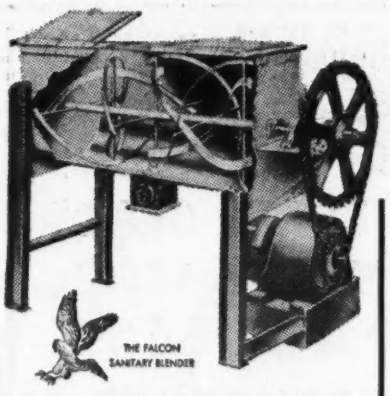

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BAG PACKERS—St. Regis 100 LS (unused) —105 FV single spout—25 50 100# bags.

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PUMPS—Rotary Viking 4" (15 HP)—Balckmer 4" (25 HP) unused—2" to 8" Centrifugal.

MILLS COLLOID—2" 7-½HP, 6" 20 HP Robinson Jr Attrition 5 HP.

COMPRESSORS—Spencer Turbo—70 CFM 40 oz.—150 CFM 48 oz.—550 CFM 24 oz.—1,300 CFM 16 oz. w/ motors.

FORK LIFT TRUCK—2,000# cap. 12' lift—Hyster—pneumatics.

MILLS BALL—Hardinge Conical 3'x8", 5'x36", 6'x36", 8'x36", 8'x48".

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AATCC Meets Friday

The monthly meeting of the metropolitan section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists will be held April 18 at 8 p.m. in Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J. Peter J. Scott, vice-president of Tanatex Corporation and guest speaker for the evening, will present a technical paper, "Evaluation of Carriers for Dacron Dyeing."

Borden Acquires Marcelle

—Continued from page 4

standard cosmetics. According to a recent survey, one in every ten women is allergic to one or more of the ingredients in standard cosmetics. These include such substances as lanolin, some essential oils used in perfumes, some starches, gums and organic dyes. All of these are eliminated from Marcelle cosmetics.

Hypoallergenic cosmetics were reportedly developed during the 1920's and early 1930's, by Mr. Blazer. They are sold primarily in drug stores and depend in large degree on doctors' prescriptions.

The Marcelle line of hypoallergenic cosmetics include some thirty-five different beauty products ranging from skin astringents to hair waving and curling fluid. The products are available both in perfumed and unperfumed form for those women allergic to perfume.

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10—Pfaudler 1000 gal. Model R. Reactors.
1—6 x 7 x 100' Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—Oliver 8' x 10' Precoat Vac. Filter, Comp.
1—Bartlett-Snow 7' x 60' Rotary Dryer.
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Dryers.
2—6' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers.
2—9' dia. Rotary Dryers, 20' and 56' long.
2—Link-Belt Rote-Louvre Dyr. 207-10, 310-16.
1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 90" mtr.
1—Niagara St. H Ftr., 21 S.S. lvs., 190 sq. ft.
1—A T & M 42" susp. perf. basket Centrifuge.
1—Tolhurst 32" S.S. perf. basket Centrifuge.
4—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
1—Raymond 10' Single Whizzer Separator.
1—Gayco 10' Separator, with 30 HP motor.
1—Williams 4 Roll High Side Mill, Spinner.
1—Raymond 3 Roller High Side Cone Sep'tor.
1—Sprout-Waldron 365 cu. ft. Dbl. Rib. Blen.
2—Link-Belt Ribbon Mixers, 42"x44"x91" L.
1—Globe 5' x 9' Rot. Cooker. Steam injection.
1—Readco 25 gal. double sigma jktd. Mixer.
2—Ribbon Blenders, 1 ton cap motor drive.
4—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting machines.
1—Fitzpatrick Model J Homeloid Mill, S.S.
3—Tyler-Hummer 3' x 5' Stainless Screens.
3—Stokes BB-2 Rotary Tablet Presses.
1—10,000 gal. vert. Tank, 12' x 15'.
1—Briquet Press, 315 TPH cap. Complete.

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BANKRUPTCY SALE

Charcoal Manufacturing Plant of Cumberland Corporation at Burnside, Kentucky

SALE DATE MAY 7, 1958

The property consists of:

A plant and equipment originally designed for the production of approximately seventy-five (75) tons a day of charcoal briquettes, located upon a tract of land of approximately thirty-three acres near Burnside, in Pulaski County, Kentucky.

The inventory of raw materials, goods in process, and finished product.

Any patents issued or pending and processes.

All of the foregoing may be viewed at the plant site in Burnside, Pulaski County, Kentucky, or inquiries in connection therewith may be addressed to the undersigned. The properties will be sold as is and where presently located, free of all liens and encumbrances. No representation is made as to the condition of the property or its suitability for any purpose.

Sealed bids should be addressed to the undersigned, care of J. Nathan Elliott, Referee in Bankruptcy, Federal Building, Lexington, Kentucky, and must be accompanied by certified checks or bank checks made payable to the undersigned in an amount not less than ten per cent (10%) of the amount so bid for the property.

The bids will be opened in the office of the Referee on the morning of May 7, 1958, at 10:00 A. M., C. D. S. T. Each bidder will then be given an opportunity to improve his bid.

All bids must be for all of the property and must be for cash, payable within ten (10) days after the confirmation of the sale (May 19, 1958) and at the time of the delivery of a deed and bill of sale for the property involved.

M. E. GRAYBEAL, Trustee in Bankruptcy, Somerset, Kentucky

Mexican Figures on Chemicals Present Data for Observer

—Continued from page 7

000 to 11,000 tons. During 1956 the imports amounted to 3,322 tons.

Sulfur

Production of sulfur zoomed from 73,636 tons in 1954 to an estimated 1 million tons in 1957. Capacity includes more than a million tons annually from salt domes and 45,500 tons from oil-field gases (Petroleos Mexicanos—PEMEX).

Exports of Frasch sulfur are rising steadily. They totaled 871,996 tons in 1957, 471,468 tons to the United States, which is by far the largest purchaser. Western Europe, Australia, and New Zealand are other leading importers. The outlook is for a continued increase in both domestic consumption and exports of sulfur in 1958. Despite large reserves, Mexico itself was a net importer of sulfur until 1955.

Sulfuric Acid

There are thirteen principal producers of sulfuric acid, with daily capacities ranging from twenty to 185 tons, according to the Mexican Sulphur Institute.

The following table shows Mexican capacity, production, imports and consumption of sulfuric acid, from 1950 through 1956, in metric tons:

Year	Capacity	Production	Imports[1]	Apparent consumption
1950	63.1	43.4	.4	43.8
1951	128.8	56.7	.1	56.7
1952	136.1	92.2	.1	92.3
1953	[3]119.7	102.5	.4	102.9
1954	126.9	110.0	5.3	115.3
1955	161.2	124.9	10.7	135.5
1956[2]	194.0	161.5	2.6	164.1

[1] Imports are mostly because of shortage of transportation and tank facilities to move the acid to consuming plants.
[2] Two PEMEX plants were dismantled.
[3] Capacity is estimated at 230,000 tons for 1958 and 240,000 for 1960.

Hydrochloric Acid

Production is 7,600 tons annually. In 1956, 1,437 tons were imported. Plans are underway to add 2,400 tons to the present capacity of 14,000 tons.

Hydrofluoric Acid

Fluor-Mex., S. A., the only producer of this acid, opened its plant in the fall of 1957 and expects to be producing at full capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 tons early in 1958. Imports were 585 tons in 1956.

Nitric Acid

Capacity for nitric acid is 1,000 tons annually, in addition to captive production of explosives companies.

Titanium Dioxide

Pigmentos de Mexico, S.A., is erecting a plant near Tampico to produce titanium dioxide, which has not been made in Mexico previously. The plant will have an annual capacity of 6,000 tons and production is expected to begin in late 1958 or early 1959. Industrial Quimicas Basicas, S. A., has announced plans for building an 8,000-ton plant. Annual consumption of titanium dioxide is 5,000 tons.

Caustic Soda

Capacity is 35,000 tons, plus captive production at paper mills. Plans for the next two to four years call for additional capacity of 14,500 tons by several companies, while their are a few more that are considering expansion.

Production, imports and consumption in the period 1950-56 were as follows (metric tons):

Year	Production	Imports	Consumption[1]
1950	8,440	29,189	37,629
1951	6,140	23,553	29,693
1952	9,140	17,574	26,714
1953	13,050	22,777	35,827
1954	17,575	22,735	40,310
1955	22,909	25,480	48,389
1956	25,546	30,160	55,706
1957[1]	28,000	30,000	58,000
1959[2]	45,000	23,000	68,000

[1] Approximately equal to production plus imports.
[2] Unofficial estimates.

Fertilizers

Production of all types is far below requirements. The strong demand for these products has stimulated a number of new projects, some under construction and some in the planning stage.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Production is estimated at 18,000 to 19,000 tons annually and consumption at 35,000 tons, about 16,000 tons being imported from the United States.

Superphosphate

Consumption is approximately 200,000 tons annually and capacity is 150,000 tons.

Phthalic Anhydride

Last year Sintesis Organicas, S. A., opened a plant for production at an annual rate of 1,000 tons and is the only producer.

Ethylene

Pemex plans to make this product, and also polyethylene, using the Phillips low-pressure process.

Formaldehyde

Production, consumption and imports in the period 1955-58 are estimated as follows, in metric tons:

Year	Imports	Consumption
1954	8,238	68,000
1955	41,863	107,000
1956	34,856	122,000

Alcohol

Under permit from the Sociedad Nacional de Productores de Alcohol, which controls production, marketing, distribution, and exportation of the output, about 50 sugar mills produce alcohol from cane.

Medicinal, Toilet Preparations

The pharmaceutical industry has a strong position in the Mexican economy and the number of laboratories is relatively large. Recently, Mexico has been producing more and more of its requirements of medicinals and toilet preparations and packaged pharmaceuticals are seldom imported.

Plastics

Output of plastics materials, mostly cellophane, polystyrene, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, and phenolic resins, was estimated at 9,136 tons, valued at 112 million pesos, in 1956. Several producers plan to make polyethylene, polyester, and alkyd resins, which are now imported.

Dow, Jinxed from Air

—Continued from page 5

superintendent in the nuclear fuels division at New Haven, Conn.

• Joseph Girlando, equipment engineer in the same division.

Mr. Pelton, sixty-four years old, lived in nearby Saginaw and was accompanied on the trip by his wife.

Mr. Parsons, a forty-seven-year-old patent attorney, had joined Dow only recently. Before that he had been director of the patent and trade mark division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Mr. Wilensky, a thirty-seven-year-old metallurgist, was on his way back to Midland after an Easter visit with his family in Waterbury, Conn.

Miss Goetz, whose home-town was Bellingham, Wash., was employed as a chemist in Dow's physical research laboratory.

Miss Windsor, twenty-six, was a chemist in the spectroscopy laboratory.

Mr. MacNally, twenty-eight years old, was a resident of Midland.

Miss Hodgson, thirty-two years old, was secretary to the manager of product coordination at Midland.

Visiting Olin Installations

Mr. Warren, a thirty-one-year-old Olin superintendent, had left New Haven two nights before the crash on a business trip to Olin plants in Ohio and Michigan. He was a former associate professor at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Girlando, twenty-two years old, who was accompanying Mr. Warren, was a graduate of Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, where he had been one of the school's most famous athletes.

When Dow's series of air misfortunes began nine years ago, Calvin A. Campbell, now a Dow vice-president, secretary and general counsel, escaped from the crash that killed the company president. Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Dow and two company pilots were the other victims.

Lost last year in the Pacific with Mr. Clack were his wife and four children.

Clyde H. Britten, vice-president in charge of manufacturing and a director of Lubrizol Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, died April 5 in that city. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Britten had received wide recognition for his development of efficient methods of production operations in both the petroleum and chemical industries.

Robert M. Longman, president and chairman of the board of Longman & Martinez, Brooklyn, N. Y., died March 24 in New York. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Longman, who had been managing the company for approximately thirty years, was the third generation of his family to head the firm. His grandfather had founded it in 1852.

Joseph J. Schaefer, chemical consultant, died April 10. Mr. Schaefer joined Niacet Chemicals, later absorbed by Union Carbide Corporation, in 1928. In 1934, he joined Sharples Chemical Corporation of Philadelphia, serving there for ten years as vice-president of research and chemical development. In 1944, he joined Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., as director of development, a post he held until 1949. He had been a consultant from that time until his death last week.

Harold E. Smith, chairman of the board and former president of Wallerstein Company, New York, died April 5 in Madison, N. J. Mr. Smith joined the company in 1928 as a plant manager, was named vice-president in charge of production in 1944 and became president in 1955.

Edwin S. Valliant, president of E. S. Valliant & Sons Fertilizer Company, Easton, Md., died April 8 in that city. He was eighty-four years old.

Hercules, Cabot See

—Continued from page 3

and polyethylene will be possible, it is said. The key factors which make possible the chemical cross-linking are the development of "Di-Cup," Hercules' dicumyl peroxide, and "Sterling MT," Cabot's thermal carbon black.

Advantages of the new plastics materials, formed as a result of this cross-linking, include substantially improved and greatly reduced environmental stress cracking.

Additional advantages are exceptionally high resistance to attack by weather, solvents, and surface-active agents. All of these advantages are said to be obtained with practically no sacrifice in the inherently good low-temperature properties of polyethylene.

Results to date indicate that by using "Hi-fax," Hercules' high-density polyethylene, instead of conventional polyethylene, the new plastics materials will have even greater strength and heat resistance, as well as the other advantages gained through chemical cross-linking.

Both Cabot and Hercules have been active in research in this field for several years. It is expected that the combined background of Cabot's long and successful experience in the manufacture and utilization of carbon blacks and Hercules' experience in the production and utilization of chemical cross-linking agents and polyethylene will lead to an early commercialization of this new process.

Cabot had previously announced the test marketing of "CAB-XL," the first polyethylene-carbon black-peroxide compound to be offered.

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